NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1809. [*No.* 2454.

Abolition of the Slave Trade.

LATELY published at Philadelphia, and for sale at L. ROUSMANIERE's *Book and Stationary Store, No.* 1, *Long-Wharf, Newport,*

The History of the Rise, Progress and Accomplishment of the Abolition of the Slave-Trade, by the British Parliament. —By THOMAS CLARKSON, M. A. In two vols. 12mo.—Price 3 dollars per set, neatly and strongly bound.

Also for sale as above,

The American GARDENER's CALENDAR; adapted to the Climates and Seasons of the United States:—Containing a complete account of all the work necessary to be done in the Kitchen-Garden, Fruit-Garden, Orchard, Vineyard, Nursery, Pleasure-Garden, Flower-Garden, Green-House, Hot-House, and Forcing Frames, for every month in the year; with ample practical directions for performing the same; also a variety of other necessary and useful information, by BERNARD M'MAHON, Nursery, Seedsman, and Florist.—In 1 vol.

FISHER AMES's WORKS, AND CHAPMAN's SELECT SPEECHES.

A few more copies of these valuable works, are just received and for sale as above.

Also for sale as above, a more extensive assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY than usual, and on as liberal terms as at any Store in the United States: BIBLES of every description and price: PRAYER-BOOKS and PSALM-BOOKS, a great variety, both of sizes and prices.—SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind used in this Vicinity. —ENGLISH and FRENCH DICTIONARIES of every size and price.—GREEK and LATIN SCHOOL-BOOKS.—ACCOUNT-BOOKS of almost every species in use, well bound and good paper.—The best quality of all kinds of WRITING and LETTER-PAPER, &c. &c.—All which will be sold as cheap as at any Store in America.

Newport, April 1, 1809.

Ten Thousand Dollars for only Three Dollars!

ORDERS for tickets, in the River Lehigh Lottery, will be received for a few weeks, by *L. ROUSMANIERE* at the Office of the Newport Mercury. The following are the Prizes, viz.—2 of 10,000 Dollars: 2 of 5000 Dollars: 2 of 2500 Dollars: 3 of 1000 Dollars: 6 of 500: 15 of 200: 30 of 100: 60 of 50: 150 of 20: 300 of 10: and 13,800 of 5 Dollars.

Present price of Tickets Three Dollars—but will soon rise to 3 dollars and 50 cents.

The *River Lehigh Lottery* will be drawn in Philadelphia, and a regular *List of Prizes* will be received weekly during the drawing.

Newport, March 24 1809.

A COPPER STOVE STOLEN.

TAKEN from on board the Schooner MOUNT-VERNON, laying at Steven's Wharf, on Thursday night, a small Copper Stove for heating a Bathing Tub, wider at the bottom than at the top, with two small air funnels projecting from the bottom to the top brim, and an iron handle like a pail. Two Dollars reward will be given on information that it may be recovered, or returned to *EARL & ALLSTON's* Store, and Ten Dollars for apprehending and conviction of the Thief.—Dealers in Copper are requested to stop it, if offered for Sale.

Newport, April 14, 1809.

LOST, about Three Weeks since,

A LARGE Leather Portmanteau, containing wearing apparel, some Spanish and French Books, and Papers of consequence to the Owner.—Whoever has found it, and will leave it at the Office of the Newport Mercury, or at No. 51, Thames-street, shall receive TEN DOLLARS.

Newport, April 14, 1809.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

THAT pleasantly situated House and Garden, No. 5, Farewell-street, now occupied by Major John Collins.—For terms apply to

WALTER CORNELL.

Newport. 4th mo. 15th, 1809.

TO LET,

And possession given the 10th of May next.

THE DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 19, Spring-street, now occupied by SAMUEL WHITEHORNE.—For terms, apply to him, or to ANN RATHBONE.

Newport, April 14, 1809.

TO BE LET,

THE Dwelling-House and Garden, in String-street, occupied by the late *John Banister*, Esq.—For further particulars and terms, apply at the House.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

Christopher Fowler,

Has for Sale,

170,000 wt. Batavia COFFEE, in Hogsheads and Bags.
130 Cannisters Batavia SUGARS
500 Barrels Alexandria FLOUR.
134 Bales Upland COTTON.
24 Barrels pickled SHAD.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

FOR SALE, BY

Mein & Rogers,

250 Barrels fresh Superfine FLOUR.
30 Tierces RICE.—Groceries as usual.

Newport. March 10, 1809.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

James Taylor,

IS now selling at No. 148 Thames-Street, Newport, a very general Assortment of Fresh and Genuine GARDEN SEEDS, collected from various sources, consisting of the various kinds of Peas; Beans; Cabbage; Radish; Lettuce; Beet; Carrot; Parsnip; Turnip; Onion; Cucumber; Celery; Squash; Sweet Majoram; Thyme; Summer Savory; Parsley; Peppergrass; Asparagus; Sage; Pepper; Spinage; Nasturtion; Endive; Water and Musk Melon; Vegetable Oysters, &c. &c. &c.

☞ J. TAYLOR continues to sell Drugs, Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Spices, &c. &c. &c. as heretofore.

N. B. No Flower Seeds this year.

Newport, March 4, 1809.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—*Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile; made of Pipe Clay; suitable for Ovens.

Newport, December 31, 1808.

Mary Smith,

Has for Sale,

VARIOUS kinds of Fresh GARDEN SEEDS, which can be warranted equal to any in the State.—Also, 1000 Bunches of Onions, in good order. Apply at No. 23, Washington-Street.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

John Coggeshall,

HAS FOR SALE,

THIRTY Hogsheads Clayed SUGARS, first Quality; 30 Hogsheads Ditto, second Quality; 20 Hogsheads Brown Ditto.—Entitled to Debenture and will be sold on a liberal credit, for approved endorsed Notes, payable at either of the Banks in this Town.—*Also*, 60 Hogsheads Guadaloupe and Havanna Molasses: 3000 wt. Cabin Bread: 80 Quintals first quality Codfish for shipping.

Newport, March 17, 1809.

William Douglass,

At the Head of Broad-Street,

HAS just received 1000 wt. clean Red Clover Seed, 100 bushels Heard's Seed, 100 do. Borden's Seed, 14 do. Arched Grass, 10 do. Red-Top do.—The above Seeds are new and clean, and will be Sold cheap for Cash.

Newport, Feb. 2, 1809.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the 11th day of May next, on the premises, by the Subscriber.

THE FARM late the property and residence of *John Babcock*, deceased; situated in South-Kingstown, and containing about 140 Acres, with a large Dwelling-House, barn and crib, thereon; the soil is good and well watered. Conditions of Sale made known at the time and place. PELEG BROWN, *Adm'r.*

South-Kingstown, April 10, 1809.

FOR SALE,

And immediate possession given.

THE pleasantly situated DWELLING-HOUSE, and Lot of Land, No. 212, Thames-Street.—The Lot is about 74 feet front, and extends back 420 feet.—For further particulars and terms (which are liberal) apply to HENRY BULL.

☞ The above HOUSE, if not sold by the 1st of March next, will then be to Let.

Newport, Jan. 27, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given That MARY WANTON of Newport, sole Executrix of the last Will and Testament of *Stephen Ayrault Wanton*, late of said Newport, mariner, deceased, hath taken upon herself that trust and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are requested to exhibit them, as well as all persons indebted to make payment to the Subscriber, who is legally authorized by letter of Attorney from said Executrix, to conduct the Administration upon said estate.

THOMAS DENNIS.

Newport, January 6, 1808.

Lopez & Dexter,

OFFER for Sale on the most favourable terms, the following GOODS.

154 Boxes Havanna Brown Sugar.
72 Chests Souchong Tea, } Warranted of the
35 Do Bohea Ditto. } first Quality.
20 Do. Hyson-skin Do. }
35 Puncheons St. Kitts and Antigua Rum.
12 Do. New-England Ditto.
450 Barrels Superfine Flour.
12 Hogsheads Prime Tobacco.
18 Bales Georgia Upland Cotton.
10 Pipes Country Gin.
2000 wt. Black Pepper.
24,000 wt. West-India } COFFEE.
26,000 wt. Batavia }
228 Boxes Muscatel and Bloom Raisins.
40 Casks Raisins.
80 Barrels Prime Pork.
3 Pipes L. P. Madeira Wine.
24 Quarter-Casks Lisbon Ditto.
5,800 wt. Loaf Sugar.
7 Casks Zante Currants.
240 Reams Writing Paper.

With a variety of other Articles usually called for in the Grocery Line.

Cash to any amount advanced on Goods deposited or public or private Sale.—Goods stored in a fire-proof Store, and insured against Fire, or 3-8th per cent. per Annum.

Newport, March 1, 1809.

Insurance against Fire.

To COUNTRY GENTLEMEN, FARMERS, STORE-KEEPERS AND OTHERS, &c. &c.

THE LONDON PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Insure Property from Loss or Damage by Fire (Lightning included) by the Year and for shorter and longer periods. This Company first introduced Fire Insurance into practice in America, and the utility of the Institution may in some degree be estimated by the Losses paid to Sufferers by Fire, which in a comparatively short space of time, have considerably exceeded *Seven Millions of Dollars.*

The Company insure Houses, Stores, and Manufactories in general; Household Furniture, Merchandise, Stock in Trade, Produce, and live and dead Stock on Farms; Also Vessels, and water craft of all kinds, with or without cargo.

The Premiums vary according to the circumstances of the Property, are in all cases proportioned to the real risk, and as low and moderate as possible. Sufferers by Fire will always experience a prompt, and honorable adjustment of the Losses.

For any information required, apply to LOPEZ & DEXTER, Agents.

Newport, Dec 23, 1808.

Samuel Blagge,

At No. 23, *STATE-STREET, BOSTON.*

TRANSACTS Business on Commission and makes liberal advances on Merchandize consigned for Sale. He refers those who may require his services, to Messrs. LOPEZ & DEXTER, of this place for further information.

Newport, March 1, 1809.

John F. Townsend & Co.

No. 123, *Thames-street, Front of Capt. James Perry's.*

HAVE just received an additional supply of GOODS, suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on the lowest terms, among which are:—India Cottons, cotton shirting, flannels baizes Broadcloths, Cassimeres, fine linen Cambric fine cambric Handkerchies, black and crimson tabby Velvets, ladies and gentlemen's white, slate and black English silk Hose, long and habit beaver Gloves black Sattin, cotton armletts, large cotton fancy shawls, black and white Crape, scarlet Bombazet, pelice Flannels, a few pieces very fine Irish Linens, Muffs and Tippets. &c.—Also for Sale, a handsome assortment of real superfine black, blue, brown, corbeau, bottle green and drab Broadcloths and Cassimeres, which from their prices, cannot fail to please those in want.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

Solomon Townsend & Co.

No. 157 *Thames-street.*

HAVE just received their supply of Fall and Winter GOODS, which they offer for Sale on the most reasonable terms.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE Dwelling House, and Lot of Land, situated in Barney-street, No. 2, opposite the Jew's Synagogue.—For further particulars, enquire of

JONATHAN GREENE.

Newport, 4th mo. 15th, 1809.

THE Person who borrowed the 2d Volume of Hume's History of England, belonging to the late Mr. *John C. Scott*, is requested to return the same to the Subscriber immediately.

THOMAS TOWNSEND,

Administrator to the Estate of the said Scott.

Newport, April 8, 1809.

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Tiverton, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of *Joseph Borden*, late of Tiverton, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that nine months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend at the House of Peace Borden, in Tiverton, on the last Saturdays of each month, for that purpose.

RICHARD DURFEE } *Com'rs.*
JOSEPH DURFEE, }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

AARON BORDEN, *Executor.*

Tiverton, April 5, 1809.

From the (N. Y.) EVENING POST.

THE DUKE OF YORK.

THE *royal* affair, between the Duke of York and Mrs. Clarke, begins to excite as much interest among our readers here, as it has in England. Not having the papers which contain the charge as it was formally preferred against the Duke in the House of Commons, it can only be collected from the evidence, which nearly engrosses fourteen papers now before us.—The following may be considered a pretty correct summary statement:

The Duke of York had supported as a mistress, during three years, a Mrs. Clarke, who had before separated from her husband, and who is represented as a fascinating, as well as a most artful and extravagant woman.—She lived at Gloucester-House in a style of great expence and splendor, had her town-house and country-house, kept two carriages, and nine servants. At length, the Duke became weary or disgusted, and left her. She applied to him still for more money, and intimated he was in her power, if he did not comply.—He gave more. She repeated her demands so often, that he found it would be impracticable to continue to supply them, and determined to stop where he was, and brave consequences.—She then offered, that if he would pay all her debts, and settle an annuity for life of £ 400 upon her, she would remain silent, and give up his letters.—He refused; she went to a member of the House of Commons, and accused the Duke of York as Commander in Chief, with disposing of appointments in the army through her influence, for which she received pecuniary presents from the applicants, 500 guineas from one, 400 from another, &c. adding, that it was by these sums of money *thus received*, she was enabled to support her establishment, the Duke only allowing her £ 1,000 a year, and that this was done with his knowledge and approbation: a charge that certainly involves the Duke's character very deeply, as it imputes motives the most mean and scandalous, if not corrupt and mercenary.—But finding himself in the power of this abandoned and shameless woman, he resolved to abide all the consequences of a public investigation; humbling himself by a confession of the connection, but denying the whole of the charge.—She accordingly came forth in the face of the nation, preferred the accusation at the bar of the House of Commons, and offered herself as the witness to criminate. Many whole days have been consumed in her examination, as well as some other witnesses called in to support her. Witnesses have also been examined on the other side, to invalidate her testimony; to shew that instead of three thousand, twenty-five thousand pounds have been lavished on her, besides valuable presents; and that, therefore, the presumption set up against the Duke, arising from the inadequacy of the means he allowed her, must fail; and lastly, that she was so very worthless, that while professing fidelity to the Duke, she bestowed her favors on some others, through whose influence over her the promotions were obtained. The proceedings have closed before the Commons, but their decision has not yet transpired. It is said the Duke has determined to resign the office of Commander in Chief, and have the matter brought solemnly before the House of Peers.

For the amusement of our fair readers, whose curiosity, must, I am sure, be broad awake, on a subject that agitates the whole British nation, I now present two of the love letters which Mrs. Clarke offered in evidence to the House of Commons. I fear, however, that our American ladies, especially if they recollect the Duke of Cumberland's love-letters to lady Grosvenor, will form but a contemptuous opinion of the talent of Princes in this way, and that they will further think that Mrs. Clarke must, at any rate, be but a foolish huffey, if she could really esteem so very weak a man as the writer evidently is.

"WORTHING, Aug. 4th, 1805.

"How can I express sufficiently to my sweetest, my darling life, the delight which her darling, her pretty letter gave me! or how much I feel all the kind things she says to me! I can only say millions and millions of thanks to my dearest Angel! My heart is so fully sensible of your affection, that upon it depends my life. I am however quite hurt, that my life did not go to Lewes races. It was kind of her to think of me on the occasion: but I trust she knows me too well not to be convinced that I cannot bear the idea of adding to her the sacrifices, which I am too sensible she has made to me. Nevs, my Angel, cannot separate me from hence, and the life I lead here in the family has such a tiresome sameness about it, that is quite provoking. Except lord Chesterfield's family, there is not a single person here of note, which contributes to the Tedium. Dr. O'Meara called upon me, and he wishes to preach before Royalty. I shall endeavour to favour him in this respect. What a time it appears, since we parted! How impatiently do I look forward to next Wednesday, when I shall clasp my angel in my arms! In the mean time, God bless you, my dear Life! I

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Newport, April 1, 1809.

Ten Thouſand Dollars for only Three Dollars!

ORDERS for tickets, in the River Lehigh Lottery, will be received for a few weeks, by *L. ROUSMANIERE* at the Office of the Newport Mercury. The following are the Prizes, viz.—2 of 10,000 Dollars: 2 of 5000 Dollars: 2 of 2500 Dollars: 3 of 1000 Dollars: 6 of 500: 15 of 200: 30 of 100: 60 of 50: 150 of 20: 300 of 10: and 13,800 of 5 Dollars.

Preſent price of Tickets Three Dollars—but will ſoon riſe to 3 dollars and 50 cents.

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And immediate poſſeſſion given.

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Chriſtopher Fowler,

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130 Cannifters Batavia SUGAR.
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24 Barrels pickled SHAD.

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N. B. No Flower Seeds this year.

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On the moſt reaſonable Terms.

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Hops by the pound; Malt by the buſhel or ſmaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the buſhel; Coal by the buſhel.—*Alſo*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay, ſuitable for Ovens.

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☞ The above HOUSE, if not ſold by the 1ſt of March next, will then be to Let.

Newport, Jan. 27, 1809.

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THOMAS DENNIS.

Newport, January 6, 1808.

Lopez & Dexter,

OFFER for Sale on the moſt favourable terms, the following GOODS.

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Newport, March 1, 1809.

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TO COUNTRY GENTLEMEN, FARMERS, STORE-KEEPERS AND OTHERS, &c. &c.

THE LONDON PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Inſure Property from Loſs or Damage by Fire (Lightning included) by the Year and for ſhorter and longer periods. This Company firſt introduced Fire Inſurance into practice in America, and the utility of the Inſtitution may in ſome degree be eſtimated by the Loſſes paid to Sufferers by Fire, which in a comparatively ſhort ſpace of time, have conſiderably exceeded *Seven Millions of Dollars.*

The Company inſure Houſes, Stores, and Manufactories in general; Houſehold Furniture, Merchandiſe, Stock in Trade, Produce, and live and dead Stock on Farms; Alſo Veſſels, and water craft of all kinds, with or without cargo.

The Premiums vary according to the circumſtances of the Property, are in all caſes proportioned to the real riſk, and as low and moderate as poſſible. Sufferers by Fire will always experience a prompt, and honorable adjuſtment of the Loſſes.

For any information required, apply to LOPEZ & DEXTER, Agents.

Newport, Dec 23, 1808.

Samuel Blagge,

At No. 23, STATE-STREET, BOSTON.

TRANSACTS Buſineſs on Commiſſion and makes liberal advances on Merchandize conſigned for Sale. He refers thoſe who may require his ſervices, to Meſſrs. LOPEZ & DEXTER, of this place for further information.

Newport, March 1, 1809.

John F. Townſend & Co.

No. 123, *Thames-ſtreet, Front of Capt. James Perry's.*

HAVE juſt received an additional ſupply of GOODS, ſuited to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they offer for ſale on the loweſt terms, among which are:—India Cottons, cotton ſhirting, flannels baizes Broadcloths, Caſſimeres, fine linen Cambric fine cambric Handkerchies, black and crimſon tabby Velvets, ladies and gentlemen's white, ſlate and black Engliſh ſilk Hoſe, long and habit beaver Gloves black Sattin, cotton armletts, large cotton fancy ſhawls, black and white Crape, ſcarlet Bombazet, pelice Flannels, a few pieces very fine Iriſh Linens, Muffs and Tippets, &c.—Alſo for Sale, a handſome aſſortment of real uperfin e black, blue, brown, corbeau, bottle green and drab Broadcloths and Caſſimeres, which from their prices, cannot fail to pleaſe thoſe in want.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

Solomon Townſend & Co.

No. 157 *Thames-ſtreet.*

HAVE juſt received their ſupply of Fall and Winter GOODS, which they offer for Sale on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE Dwelling-Houſe, and Lot of Land, ſituated in Barney-ſtreet, No. 2, oppoſite the Jew's Synagogue.—For further particulars, enquire of

JONATHAN GREENE.

Newport, 4th mo. 15th, 1809.

THE Perſon who borrowed the 2d Volume of Hume's Hiſtory of England belonging to the late *Mr. John C. Scott*, is requeſted to return the ſame to the Subſcriber immediately.

THOMAS TOWNSEND,

Adminiſtrator to the Eſtate of the ſaid Scott.

Newport, April 8, 1809.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Tiverton, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors againſt the eſtate of *Joſeph Borden*, late of Tiverton, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, hereby give notice, that nine months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of ſaid eſtate to bring in and prove their reſpective claims, and that we will attend at the Houſe of Peace Borden, in Tiverton, on the laſt Saturdays of each month, for that purpoſe.

RICHARD DURFEE, } *Com'rs.*
JOSEPH DURFEE, }

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

AARON BORDEN, *Executor.*

Tiverton, April 5, 1809.

From the (N. Y.) EVENING POST.

THE DUKE OF YORK.

THE *royal* affair, between the Duke of York and Mrs. Clarke, begins to excite as much intereſt among our readers here, as it has in England. Not having the papers which contain the charge as it was formally preferred againſt the Duke in the Houſe of Commons, it can only be collected from the evidence, which nearly engroſſes fourteen papers now before us.—The following may be conſidered a pretty correct ſummary ſtatement:

The Duke of York had ſupported as a miſtreſs, during three years, a Mrs. Clarke, who had before ſeparated from her huſband, and who is repreſented as a faſcinating, as well as a moſt artful and extravagant woman.—She lived at Glouceſter-Houſe in a ſtyle of great expence and ſplendor, had her town-houſe and country-houſe, kept two carriages, and nine ſervants. At length, the Duke became weary or diſguſted, and left her. She applied to him ſtill for more money, and intimated he was in her power, if he did not comply.—He gave more. She repeated her demands ſo often, that he found it would be impracticable to continue to ſupply them, and determined to ſtop where he was, and brave conſequences.—She then offered, that if he would pay all her debts, and ſettle an annuity for life of £ 400 upon her, ſhe would remain ſilent, and give up his letters.—He refuſed; ſhe went to a member of the Houſe of Commons, and accuſed the Duke of York as Commander in Chief, with diſpoſing of appointments in the army through her influence, for which ſhe received pecuniary preſents from the applicants, 500 guineas from one, 400 from another, &c. adding, that it was by theſe ſums of money *thus received*, ſhe was enabled to ſupport her eſtabliſhment, the Duke only allowing her £ 1,000 a year, and that this was done with his knowledge and approbation: a charge that certainly involves the Duke's character very deeply, as it imputes motives the moſt mean and ſcandalous, if not corrupt and mercenary.—But finding himſelf in the power of this abandoned and ſhameleſs woman, he reſolved to abide all the conſequences of a public inveſtigation; humbling himſelf by a confeſſion of the connection, but denying the whole of the charge.—She accordingly came forth in the face of the nation, preferred the accuſation at the bar of the Houſe of Commons, and offered herſelf as the witneſs to criminate. Many whole days have been conſumed in her examination, as well as ſome other witneſſes called in to ſupport her. Witneſſes have alſo been examined on the other ſide, to invalidate her teſtimony; to ſhew that inſtead of three thouſand, twenty-five thouſand pounds have been laviſhed on her, beſides valuable preſents; and that, therefore, the preſumption ſet up againſt the Duke, ariſing from the inadequacy of the means he allowed her, muſt fail; and laſtly, that ſhe was ſo very worthleſs, that while profeſſing fidelity to the Duke, ſhe beſtowed her favors on ſome others, through whoſe influence over her the promotions were obtained. The proceedings have cloſed before the Commons, but their deciſion has not yet tranſpired. It is ſaid the Duke has determined to reſign the office of Commander in Chief, and have the matter brought ſolemnly before the Houſe of Peers.

For the amuſement of our fair readers, whoſe curioſity, muſt, I am ſure, be broad awake, on a ſubject that agitates the whole Britiſh nation, I now preſent two of the love letters which Mrs. Clarke offered in evidence to the Houſe of Commons. I fear, however, that our American ladies, eſpecially if they recollect the Duke of Cumberland's love-letters to lady Groſvenor, will form but a contemptuous opinion of the talent of Princes in this way, and that they will further think that Mrs. Clarke muſt, at any rate, be but a fooliſh huſſey, if ſhe could really eſteem ſo very weak a man as the writer evidently is.

"WORTHING, Aug. 4th, 1805.

"How can I expreſs ſufficiently to my ſweeteſt, my darling life, the delight which her darling, her pretty letter gave me! or how much I feel all the kind things ſhe ſays to me! I can only ſay millions and millions of thanks to my deareſt Angel! My heart is ſo fully ſenſible of your affection, that upon it depends my life. I am however quite hurt, that my life did not go to Lewes races. It was kind of her to think of me on the occaſion: but I truſt ſhe knows me too well not to be convinced that I cannot bear the idea of adding to her the ſacrifices, which I am too ſenſible ſhe has made to me. News, my Angel, cannot ſeparate me from hence, and the life I lead here in the family has ſuch a tireſome ſameneſs about it, that is quite provoking. Except lord Cheſterfield's family, there is not a ſingle perſon here of note, which contributes to the Tedium. Dr. O'Mara called upon me, and he wiſhes to preach before Royalty. I ſhall endeavour to favour him in this reſpect. What a time it appears, ſince we parted! How impatiently do I look forward to next Wedneſday, when I ſhall claſp my angel in my arms! In the mean time, God bleſs you, my dear Life! I

must now close, or I shall lose post. Adieu, my dear Love, and believe me ever yours, and yours as long as I breathe."

"F."

"Sandgate, Aug. 22th.

"How can I sufficiently express the thanks of my heart to my Angel, for the assurance of her love! Oh! my Angel, there never was a woman adored as you are. Every hour convinces me, that my happiness depends upon you. With what impatience do I look forward till to-morrow, the moment I shall clasp her I love to my heart! How happy I am to hear you are well! Clavering is mistaken, my Angel, that any new regiments are to be raised; only the second battalions are to be completed. You had better tell him so. Ten thousand thanks for the handkerchiefs! How much I prize them, when I think of the dear hands that made them! I have nothing new to communicate to you. I find every thing here, in a fine state of order. Yesterday I was reviewing the troops and examining the coast here. I had a fine view of the French camp at Calais. Yesterday I first reviewed the 14th light dragoons. The troops were in high spirits, and in excellent order; and then I went to Brabun Lees, where I reviewed some regiments of militia. I am now setting out for Hastings, along the coast. Adieu, till the day after to-morrow, and be assured, my dearest Angel, till the last hour of my life I shall be yours, and yours only."

"F."

This and the other letters excited, in almost every part of the House, a most extraordinary burst of laughter and merriment.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

PENNSLYVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 17.

THE War, which has kept a part of the city agitated for these 3 or 4 weeks past, seems now near its close. The Marshal of this district, who was opposed *vi et armis*, by order of Governor Snyder, in his attempt to serve process issued by the Judge of the District Court, found means, by disguising himself, to evade the vigilance of the centinels, and entered the house of Mrs. Sergeant, between 6 and 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, when he served his process on that lady.—General Brighton being sent for, flew to his post, but alas! too late, the Citadel was taken; he then mounted his horse, and rode off to Lancaster for fresh orders, leaving his commands to keep up the guard and not permit the Marshal to remove his amiable prisoner, till further orders. The object of contention and opposition is now removed. Had it lasted till to-morrow, the whole city would have been convulsed, as the Marshal had summoned at least one half the citizens to attend him as a posse comitatus to repel the guard; and General Bright to support his Gubernatorial Orders, meant, we are told, to have ordered out a regiment of artillery with 8 pieces of cannon and two well armed regiments of infantry. In consequence of his success, the Marshal immediately published the following.

☞ IT is with extreme satisfaction I announce to my Fellow-Citizens the execution of the process in the case of Olmstead, (which has excited so much sensibility,) thereby rendering it unnecessary for the citizens, summoned by me, to attend, as the power of the District, at the state house on the 18th inst; and their services are hereby dispensed with.

JOHN SMITH, *Marshal.*

Philadelphia, April, 15th 1809.

To close this disgraceful business, and as it were to finish the climax with absurdity and folly, a writ of habeas corpus to bring up the person of Mrs. Sergeant has been applied for and issued by Chief Justice Tilghman returnable at his chamber this morning. By the law of this State he was bound to issue the writ, and cannot legally know the real state of the case until the return, but the legal talents of the chief justice are too well known to suppose, even for a moment, that he, as a state judge, will attempt to enquire into, and set aside a writ issued by a court of the United States, of competent jurisdiction, in a matter properly before them.

NEW-YORK.

NEW YORK, APRIL 15.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

The ship Jefferson has arrived here from Spain and Gibraltar, and brings news from the south of Spain, to the last of February.—At that time the French war-dogs were prowling over various parts of that devoted country, and it is probable ere now have possession of all the peninsula excepting Cadiz, and some other strong holds. On the 18th February they were in the vicinity of Tarragona; a general attack on which was expected, and its fall anticipated: though a great number of Italians, deserters from the French armies, had entered the city, and a British squadron, under Lord Cochrane, was affording every assistance to the Patriots in his power. It was also expected that Saragossa had fallen.

At Gibraltar it was reported that the Austrian Minister at Seville, had informed the Central Junta, that his Court had declared war against France; and that the Archduke Charles was advancing into the Tyrol.

Turkey had made peace with England.—The despatch vessel carrying home the ratified treaty was at Gibraltar when the Jefferson touched there.

An insurrection had taken place in Cadiz, in consequence of the Central Junta's ordering troops, composed of Polish and Italian deserters, to compose a part of the garrison.—The people imprisoned their old Generals, as French partizans, and chose a Capuchin Friar to lead them. On the 23d Feb. the Ex-Governor of Cadiz issued a Proclamation, in the name of Ferdinand VII. assuring the people, with the concurrence of the Capuchin, of the removal of certain officers complained of; and that, should the People desire it, the city Junta should be suppressed.—He promised them to employ English engineers and artillerists, "the close and faithful allies of Spain," to survey the fortifications, and plan the works of defence:—That the papers of the Marquis de Vailel, a member of the Central Junta, and its Representative in the city, who the day before had been arrested and confined, should be examined; and that the People should be informed of the exact state of public affairs; of which, through the precautions of the Central Junta, they had been kept in great ignorance.

Such is the outline of the reports from Spain.—The "ways of Heaven are dark and intricate;" yet we cannot permit ourselves to believe, that the prayers of all good men, which have been offered to Heaven, for the success of a great People, struggling for Liberty, for Independence, and Self-Government, against the most ruthless tyrant which has ever cursed and desolated the earth, have been offered in vain.—And that, though the cup of the abominations of this tyrant may not be full, yet that the period is not far distant, when the Almighty, in his wrath, shall hurl him from his throne, and mete out to him the measure he has meted to others.

April 18.

We learn by Capt. Parss, who arrived here yesterday, in 15 days from Turks-Island, that a SINGLE French privateer, had recently captured, in Turks-Island passage, FIVE AMERICAN VESSELS, outward-bound, with cargoes, and ordered them for St. Domingo.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, APRIL 20.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday arrived here the brig Albatross, Capt. Wildes, in 37 days from London, bringing papers from that place to the 8th of March. On a careful perusal of these Journals, we do not find that they contain any events of extraordinary importance. The report of a rupture between Austria and France was gaining ground daily; but no facts had been disclosed on which the event of an actual declaration of war could be founded. It was, however, certain, that large bodies of French troops were marching towards Germany; that the confederated States were ordered to prepare their quotas of men; and that the Emperor was expected to set out for the Austrian dominions immediately. The good understanding said to have been brought about between England and the Ottoman Porte, is now fully confirmed, by an official note of Mr. Secretary Canning. The British accounts from Spain, are not so late as those received direct from that quarter.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PAPERS.

LONDON, MARCH 4.—Dutch papers have arrived to the first inst. and we find from them that the indications of hostilities between Austria and France grow stronger every day. While the war languishes in Spain, and is confined entirely to the siege of Saragossa, troops are marching in great haste to the Rhine, and the scene of active military movements have been transferred on a sudden from Spain to Germany. Divisions that were on their march to the Pyrennees have been countermanded, and ordered to proceed to the Rhine. Marshal Moncey, who was employed before Saragossa, has been directed to return to Paris: and Gen. Oudinot has received a destination towards Augsburgh.—At the same time the greatest activity is observable among the troops of Bavaria, Baden, Darmstadt, and Wirtemberg, and their contingents are to be ready to march at an hour's notice. The Palace of Strawburgh is preparing for Bonaparte, and there are reports even of his having arrived at Augsburgh.—But this we do not believe. He has demanded however, a categorical answer from the Court of Vienna, with respect to the object of its armaments, and has required as a proof of its pacific disposition that its military force shall be reduced to 45,000 men, a requisition which will not of course be complied with. There is a circular letter from the Prince of Nassau Ussingen to the States of the Confederation, in which, while he talks of warlike preparations, he expresses a hope, that war may yet be avoided.—Bonaparte has also, in calling upon the States for their contingents, stated that it will depend upon Austria, whether they will be wanted or not. But he is convinced, we are persuaded, that war is inevitable: though it is his usual practice, to affect to believe to the last moment, that no Power can have any hostile intentions towards him.—"Why are they going to war with me?" was his hypocritical cry, before the last war with Austria, and the subsequent conflict with Prussia.

What will be the conduct of Russia? for of Prussia it were needless to speak, her military force being so small as to be of little weight in any scale into which it may be thrown.—Bonaparte has informed us, that he and the Emperor Alexander are intimately united, both for peace and for war.—No Cabinet is so remarkable for sudden changes of policy as the Cabinet of Petersburgh: but we see little reason at present for supposing that Bonaparte has lost his influence over it. It will not, however, be able to unite its whole force to the French, for the peace between Great-Britain and Turkey, which has led to a rupture of the negociation between Turkey and Russia, will employ a large part of the Russian forces in Turkey, and the war with Sweden will occupy another portion.—Russia must keep too a strong military force on her coast, to oppose any attempts we may make. If Bonaparte stations a large army still in Spain, that will operate in a favourable manner for Austria—if on the contrary he withdraws his army from Spain, and directs his whole attention towards Austria, Spain will have time to recruit her strength, to raise new levies, and to combine her resources.

MARCH 7.—By the vessel which brought from Heligoland the German Papers, from which we yesterday gave extracts, an Officer arrived with dispatches for Government. If we may credit the reports in circulation, these dispatches confirm, in some degree, the accounts we gave in our last, of Russia not being disposed to join in Napoleon's projected overthrow of the Austrian Monarchy.—If we may judge from the price of Stocks, this news receives some credit in the City.—A war between France and Austria is now considered as certain.

Gottenburgh Mails.—Seven Mails arrived this morning, brought to Harwich by the Auckland packet. By this conveyance a Messenger arrived with dispatches for Government, which it is believed relate to the new aspect which the relations of Russia and Austria have begun to assume since the late interview between their Prussian Majesties and the Emperor Alexander.

According to letters from Vienna of a recent date, the following is a correct Return of the Military Forces of the Austrian Army:—The regular troops amount to 390,000 men: namely, 271,800 infantry, (including a reserve of 49,000 men) 50,800 horse, 14,840 artillery, and 4 regiments of guards.

In time of war, the army is reinforced by 25,000 militia, trained to arms in peaceful times, and by the Austrian insurrection.

To the above Return, the following Statistical Account is added:—The Revenue of the Empire, at present, amounts, in the whole, to 145,000,000 of florins.

By the Gottenburgh Mails, which arrived on Friday, a great number of private letters have been received. In several of those from Malmoe, it is stated on the authority of the last communications from St. Petersburgh, that, during the residence of the King and Queen of Prussia in that capital, the Emperor Alexander was studiously attentive to her Prussian Majesty, from whose presence he was seldom absent. Her Majesty is, in fact, represented to have gained, by her fascinating manners, so complete an ascendancy over the Emperor, as to induce a strong belief that she had effected a material revolution in his sentiments with respect to his political attachment to France.

Paris accounts to the 19th have been received; they briefly state, that the French had entered Vigo, immediately after the embarkation of the British troops;—that 6 of the transports, having on board 1200 of our troops, had foundered at sea; that the Duke of Dalmatia had marched for Oporto;—that Marshal Davoust, Commander in Chief of the Army of Germany, had arrived in Paris: that the flight of the British troops from Spain, had caused the greatest consternation in Austria; that a powerful camp was to be formed on the banks of the Inn: and that General Oudinot's corps was repairing through Lower Swabia and Franconia, in order to take a position on the banks of the Lech.

The same accounts present Madrid dates to Feb. 13 in which it is stated, that Deputations had been presented to King Joseph, from the towns of Toledo, Salamanca, Santander, St. Ildefonso, Benevente, Lederma, Villefranca del Vieng de Villalor, Sahagun, and Medina del Rio Seco, Valladolid, Leon, Aorla, Arevalo, and Aranjeuz, manifesting a strong desire to see tranquility restored to the country, under his parental government.

Intelligence has been received, that the Brest fleet consisting of 12 ships of the line reached Basque Roads (Rochefort) where it was blockaded by Ad. Stopford's small squadron.

Three French frigates from L'Orient, destined, it is presumed, to join the Brest fleet, were discovered by the British look out ships on the French coast, and driven on shore.

MARCH 8.—Last night a Mail arrived from Lisbon, brought to Falmouth in thirteen days by the Walsingham packet. Two Spanish couriers with dispatches have arrived in the Walsingham.

Before the packet sailed they had heard of the reported rupture between France and Austria, and the intelligence received full credit. It was reported at Lisbon that the French had sustained another defeat before Saragossa, in which they had lost 7000 men.

The English troops still remained at Lisbon and in the neighbourhood, in all between five and six thousand men. They were under orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark at six hours notice.

The French papers contain the 32d Bulletin of the French Grand Army of Spain; it is undated, and preserves a most profound silence with respect to Saragossa, Madrid, and the South of Spain.

About 70 000 of the French troops that were expected at Lisbon, remained in Gallicia, having been prevented from advancing by a total want of necessaries for their march. The country is so completely exhausted, that till they shall receive supplies from France it will be impossible for them to execute their intended re-occupation of Portugal.

At noon this day the substance of the dispatches received from Mr. Adair was communicated to the Public by the following

LETTER TO THE LORD MAYOR.

"*Foreign Office, March* 8. 1809.

"My Lord—I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that a Treaty of Peace, between his Majesty and the Sublime Porte, was signed on the 5th January last.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "GEORGE CANNING."

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

On the 7th March, Mr. Whitbread introduced a motion in the House of Commons, for an humble Address to be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would adopt, without delay, such measures as may best tend to the immediate re-establishment of commercial Intercourse with the United States. After a full discussion of its merits, which occupied the House until 7 in the morning, a division was called for, when it appeared that there were

For the Address, - - - - - 83
Against it, - - - - - - - - 145.

Eight towns have been entirely destroyed in Holland by the late inundations, and the most of the inhabitants lost their lives.

It appears by our Port Letters that within the last fortnight our cruizers have been very successful in capturing vessels belonging to the enemy. No less than fifteen have, in the course of that time, been brought into Plymouth.

Bonaparte has nominated his uncle Cardinal Fesch, Archbishop of Paris.

Lt. General Hope has been appointed to the command of the Kent District.

The gallant Sir David Baird is immediately to be elevated to the Peerage, with the title of Viscount. Sir John Moore's family to have pensions.

Gen. Hope is to be made a Baronet, and get the first Red Ribbon.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1809.

STATE ELECTION.

WEDNESDAY last being the day for the Election of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Senators, Secretary, Attorney-General, and General-Treasurer of the State of Rhode-Island, and also of Members to represent the respective towns in the General Assembly, the Freemen of this State assembled for that purpose. The result, we are happy to say, affords GLORIOUS DEMONSTRATION that the cause of Federal-Republicanism has triumphed with more than its usual success; and thus has Rhode-Island again proved herself worthy the *New-England Sisterhood.* Rhode-Island has been true to herself and her best interests. She has acted upon, and succeeded in, a system of UNION, MODERATION; COMPROMISE and COALITION. In carrying this system into effect there has been no breach of personal fidelity.

The preservation of the political peace of the State; a *sincere* wish to "restore to social intercourse, that harmony and affection, without which liberty, and even life itself are but dreary things"; the hope of defeating a faction who when in power, were furious in its exercise, and who now deprived of it, are driving after it again with the rage of madmen—these, were the honorable and urgent motives, which suggested and justified, the *compromise* of the present year, and which, by being adhered to with firmness and honor, have ensured to correct principles a splendid, important and peaceful victory.

The Hon. FRANCIS MALBONE, was unanimously chosen Moderator of the meeting in this town. The Representatives from this town to the General Assembly, are:—CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, Esq. (in the place of Mr. MALBONE, elected a Senator to Congress.) Col. GEORGE GIBBS. WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq. Doctor JOHN P. MANN, (in the place of Mr. MUMFORD, who declined a re-election.) JOHN L. BOSS, jun. Esq. and STEPHEN CAHOONE, Esq. (in the place of Major MOORE, who declined a re-election.)—All Federal-Republicans. To four of these gentlemen there was no opposition. NATHANIEL HAZARD, Esq. was the democratic candidate for 1st Representative, and Mr. DANIEL DUNHAM. jun. the democratic candidate for 4th Representative, the votes were, for

Mr. *CHAMPLIN,*	272
Mr. *HAZARD,*	206
Majority for Mr. *CHAMPLIN,*	66
Dr. *MANN,*	272
Mr. *DUNHAM,*	185
Majority for Doctor *MANN,*	87

At the November election, the federal-republican majority in this town was 50 votes.—The majority at this election for the American prox of General-Officers, is 126; making a Federal-Republican gain of 76 votes.

The town of Little-Compton, which for a number of years has been *mis*-represented in the General Assembly by democrats, has this year chosen two federal-republicans, (Messrs. *ANDREW TAYLOR,* and *ISAAC BAILEY,*) by a majority of 15 votes. We are happy to learn, that the freemen in a number of other towns have also seen fit to dismiss from further service their *Embargo-praising* representatives, and chose federalists in their places. The following is a statement of the number of Representatives in the several counties—viz:

	Federal.	*Democratic.*
Newport,	15	5
Providence,	11	11
Washington,	9	5
Kent,	9	1
Bristol,	3	3
	47	25

This we presume will be found a correct exhibition of the two parties in the House of Representatives. At the last session of

must now close, or I shall lose post. Adieu, my dear Love, and believe me ever yours, and yours as long as I breathe."

"F."

"Sandgate, Aug. 22th.

"How can I sufficiently express the thanks of my heart to my Angel, for the assurance of her love! Oh! my Angel, there never was a woman adored as you are. Every hour convinces me, that my happiness depends upon you. With what impatience do I look forward till to-morrow, the moment I shall clasp her I love to my heart! How happy I am to hear you are well! Clavering is mistaken, my Angel, that any new regiments are to be raised; only the second battalions are to be completed. You had better tell him so. Ten thousand thanks for the handkerchiefs! How much I prize them, when I think of the dear hands that made them! I have nothing new to communicate to you. I find every thing here, in a fine state of order. Yesterday I was reviewing the troops and examining the coast here. I had a fine view of the French camp at Calais. Yesterday I first reviewed the 14th light dragoons. The troops were in high spirits, and in excellent order; and then I went to Brabun Lees, where I reviewed some regiments of militia. I am now setting out for Hastings, along the coast. Adieu, till the day after to-morrow, and be assured, my dearest Angel, till the last hour of my life I shall be yours, and yours only."

"F."

This and the other letters excited, in almost every part of the House, a most extraordinary burst of laughter and merriment.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

PENNSLYVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 17.

THE War, which has kept a part of the city agitated for these 3 or 4 weeks past, seems now near its close. The Marshal of this district, who was opposed *vi et armis*, by order of Governor Snyder, in his attempt to serve process issued by the Judge of the District Court, found means, by disguising himself, to evade the vigilance of the centinels, and entered the house of Mrs. Sergeant, between 6 and 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, when he served his process on that lady.—General Brighton being sent for, flew to his post, but alas! too late, the Citadel was taken; he then mounted his horse, and rode off to Lancaster for fresh orders, leaving his commands to keep up the guard and not permit the Marshal to remove his amiable prisoner, till further orders. The object of contention and opposition is now removed. Had it lasted till to-morrow, the whole city would have been convulsed, as the Marshal had summoned at least one half the citizens to attend him as a posse comitatus to repel the guard; and General Bright to support his Gubernatorial Orders meant, we are told, to have ordered out a regiment of artillery with 8 pieces of cannon and two well armed regiments of infantry. In consequence of his success, the Marshal immediately published the following.

☞ IT is with extreme satisfaction I announce to my Fellow-Citizens the execution of the process in the case of Olmstead, (which has excited so much sensibility,) thereby rendering it unnecessary for the citizens, summoned by me, to attend, as the power of the District, at the state house on the 18th inst; and their services are hereby dispensed with.

JOHN SMITH, *Marshal.*

Philadelphia, April, 15th 1809.

To close this disgraceful business, and as it were to finish the climax with absurdity and folly, a writ of habeas corpus to bring up the person of Mrs. Sergeant has been applied for and issued by Chief Justice Tilghman returnable at his chamber this morning. By the law of this State he was bound to issue the writ, and cannot legally know the real state of the case until the return, but the legal talents of the chief justice are too well known to suppose, even for a moment, that he, as a state judge, will attempt to enquire into, and set aside a writ issued by a court of the United States, of competent jurisdiction, in a matter properly before them.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 15.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

The ship Jefferson has arrived here from Spain and Gibraltar, and brings news from the south of Spain, to the last of February.—At that time the French war-dogs were prowling over various parts of that devoted country, and it is probable ere now have possession of all the peninsula excepting Cadiz, and some other strong holds. On the 18th February they were in the vicinity of Tarragona; a general attack on which was expected, and its fall anticipated: though a great number of Italians, deserters from the French armies, had entered the city, and a British squadron, under Lord Cochrane, was affording every assistance to the Patriots in his power. It was also expected that Saragossa had fallen.

At Gibraltar it was reported that the Austrian Minister at Seville, had informed the Central Junta, that his Court had declared war against France; and that the Archduke Charles was advancing into the Tyrol.

Turkey had made peace with England.—The despatch vessel carrying home the ratified treaty was at Gibraltar when the Jefferson touched there.

An insurrection had taken place in Cadiz, in consequence of the Central Junta's ordering troops, composed of Polish and Italian deserters, to compose a part of the garrison.—The people imprisoned their old Generals, as French partizans, and chose a Capuchin Friar to lead them. On the 23d Feb. the Ex-Governor of Cadiz issued a Proclamation, in the name of Ferdinand VII. assuring the people, with the concurrence of the Capuchin, of the removal of certain officers complained of; and that, should the People desire it, the city Junta should be suppressed.—He promised them to employ English engineers and artillerists, "the close and faithful allies of Spain," to survey the fortifications, and plan the works of defence:—That the papers of the Marquis de Vailel, a member of the Central Junta, and its Representative in the city, who the day before had been arrested and confined, should be examined; and that the People should be informed of the exact state of public affairs; of which, through the precautions of the Central Junta, they had been kept in great ignorance.

Such is the outline of the reports from Spain.—The "ways of Heaven are dark and intricate;" yet we cannot permit ourselves to believe, that the prayers of all good men, which have been offered to Heaven, for the success of a great People, struggling for Liberty, for Independence, and Self-Government, against the most ruthless tyrant which has ever cursed and desolated the earth, have been offered in vain.—And that, though the cup of the abominations of this tyrant may not be full, yet that the period is not far distant, when the Almighty, in his wrath, shall hurl him from his throne, and mete out to him the measure he has meted to others.

April 18.

We learn by Capt. Parss, who arrived here yesterday, in 15 days from Turks-Island, that a SINGLE French privateer, had recently captured, in Turks-Island passage, FIVE AMERICAN VESSELS, outward-bound, with cargoes, and ordered them for St. Domingo.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, APRIL 20.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday arrived here the brig Albatross, Capt. Wildes, in 37 days from London, bringing papers from that place to the 8th of March. On a careful perusal of these Journals, we do not find that they contain any events of extraordinary importance. The report of a rupture between Austria and France was gaining ground daily; but no facts had been disclosed on which the event of an actual declaration of war could be founded. It was, however, certain, that large bodies of French troops were marching towards Germany; that the confederated States were ordered to prepare their quotas of men; and that the Emperor was expected to set out for the Austrian dominions immediately. The good understanding said to have been brought about between England and the Ottoman Porte, is now fully confirmed, by an official note of Mr. Secretary Canning. The British accounts from Spain, are not so late as those received direct from that quarter.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PAPERS.

LONDON, MARCH 4.—Dutch papers have arrived to the first inst. and we find from them that the indications of hostilities between Austria and France grow stronger every day. While the war languishes in Spain, and is confined entirely to the siege of Saragossa, troops are marching in great haste to the Rhine, and the scene of active military movements have been transferred on a sudden from Spain to Germany. Divisions that were on their march to the Pyrennees have been countermanded, and ordered to proceed to the Rhine. Marshal Moncey, who was employed before Saragossa, has been directed to return to Paris: and Gen. Oudinot has received a destination towards Augsburgh.—At the same time the greatest activity is observable among the troops of Bavaria, Baden, Darmstadt, and Wirtemberg, and their contingents are to be ready to march at an hour's notice. The Palace of Strawburgh is preparing for Bonaparte, and there are reports even of his having arrived at Augsburgh.—But this we do not believe. He has demanded however, a categorical answer from the Court of Vienna, with respect to the object of its armaments, and has required as a proof of its pacific disposition that its military force shall be reduced to 45,000 men, a requisition which will not of course be complied with. There is a circular letter from the Prince of Nassau Ussingen to the States of the Confederation, in which, while he talks of warlike preparations, he expresses a hope, that war may yet be avoided.—Bonaparte has also, in calling upon the States for their contingents, stated that it will depend upon Austria, whether they will be wanted or not. But he is convinced, we are persuaded, that war is inevitable: though it is his usual practice, to affect to believe to the last moment, that no Power can have any hostile intentions towards him.—"Why are they going to war with me?" was his hypocritical cry, before the last war with Austria, and the subsequent conflict with Prussia.

What will be the conduct of Russia? for of Prussia it were needless to speak, her military force being so small as to be of little weight in any scale into which it may be thrown.—Bonaparte has informed us, that he and the Emperor Alexander are intimately united, both for peace and for war.—No Cabinet is so remarkable for sudden changes of policy as the Cabinet of Petersburgh: but we see little reason at present for supposing that Bonaparte has lost his influence over it. It will not, however, be able to unite its whole force to the French, for the peace between Great-Britain and Turkey, which has led to a rupture of the negociation between Turkey and Russia, will employ a large part of the Russian forces in Turkey, and the war with Sweden will occupy another portion.—Russia must keep too a strong military force on her coast, to oppose any attempts we may make. If Bonaparte stations a large army still in Spain, that will operate in a favourable manner for Austria—if on the contrary he withdraws his army from Spain, and directs his whole attention towards Austria, Spain will have time to recruit her strength, to raise new levies, and to combine her resources.

MARCH 7.—By the vessel which brought from Heligoland the German Papers, from which we yesterday gave extracts, an Officer arrived with dispatches for Government. If we may credit the reports in circulation, these dispatches confirm, in some degree, the accounts we gave in our last, of Russia not being disposed to join in Napoleon's projected overthrow of the Austrian Monarchy.—If we may judge from the price of Stocks, this news receives some credit in the City.—A war between France and Austria is now considered as certain.

Gottenburgh Mails.—Seven Mails arrived this morning, brought to Marwick by the Auckland packet. By this conveyance a Messenger arrived with dispatches for Government, which it is believed relate to the new aspect which the relations of Russia and Austria have begun to assume since the late interview between their Prussian Majesties and the Emperor Alexander.

According to letters from Vienna of a recent date, the following is a correct Return of the Military Forces of the Austrian Army:—The regular troops amount to 390,000 men: namely, 271,800 infantry, (including a reserve of 49,000 men) 50,800 horse, 14,840 artillery, and 4 regiments of guards.

In time of war, the army is reinforced by 25,000 militia, trained to arms in peaceful times, and by the Austrian insurrection.

To the above Return, the following Statistical Account is added:—The Revenue of the Empire, at present, amounts, in the whole, to 145,000,000 of florins.

By the Gottenburgh Mails, which arrived on Friday, a great number of private letters have been received. In several of those from Malmoe, it is stated on the authority of the last communications from St. Petersburgh, that, during the residence of the King and Queen of Prussia in that capital, the Emperor Alexander was studiously attentive to her Prussian Majesty, from whose presence he was seldom absent. Her Majesty is, in fact, represented to have gained, by her fascinating manners, so complete an ascendancy over the Emperor, as to induce a strong belief that she had effected a material revolution in his sentiments with respect to his political attachment to France.

Paris accounts to the 19th have been received; they briefly state, that the French had entered Vigo, immediately after the embarkation of the British troops;—that 6 of the transports, having on board 1200 of our troops, had foundered at sea; that the Duke of Dalmatia had marched for Oporto;—that Marshal Davoust, Commander in Chief of the Army of Germany, had arrived in Paris: that the flight of the British troops from Spain, had caused the greatest consternation in Austria; that a powerful camp was to be formed on the banks of the Inn: and that General Oudinot's corps was repairing through Lower Swabia and Franconia, in order to take a position on the banks of the Lech.

The same accounts present Madrid dates to Feb. 13 in which it is stated, that Deputations had been presented to King Joseph, from the towns of Toledo, Salamanca, Santander, St. Ildefonso, Benevente, Lederma, Villefranca del Vieng de Villalor, Sahagun, and Medina del Rio Seco, Valladolid, Leon, Aorla, Arevalo, and Aranjeuz, manifesting a strong desire to see tranquility restored to the country, under his parental government.

Intelligence has been received, that the Brest fleet consisting of 12 ships of the line reached Basque Roads (Rochefort) where it was blockaded by Ad. Stopford's small squadron.

Three French frigates from L'Orient, destined, it is presumed, to join the Brest fleet, were discovered by the British look out ships on the French coast, and driven on shore.

MARCH 8.—Last night a Mail arrived from Lisbon, brought to Falmouth in thirteen days by the Walsingham packet. Two Spanish couriers with dispatches have arrived in the Walsingham.

Before the packet sailed they had heard of the reported rupture between France and Austria, and the intelligence received full credit. It was reported at Lisbon that the French had sustained another defeat before Saragossa, in which they had lost 7000 men.

The English troops still remained at Lisbon and in the neighbourhood, in all between five and six thousand men. They were under orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark at six hours notice.

The French papers contain the 32d Bulletin of the French Grand Army of Spain; it is undated, and preserves a most profound silence with respect to Saragossa, Madrid, and the South of Spain.

About 70 000 of the French troops that were expected at Lisbon, remained in Gallicia, having been prevented from advancing by a total want of necessaries for their march. The country is so completely exhausted, that till they shall receive supplies from France it will be impossible for them to execute their intended re-occupation of Portugal.

At noon this day the substance of the dispatches received from Mr. Adair was communicated to the Public by the following

LETTER TO THE LORD MAYOR.

"*Foreign Office, March* 8, 1809.

"My Lord—I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that a Treaty of Peace, between his Majesty and the Sublime Porte, was signed on the 5th January last.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "GEORGE CANNING."

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

On the 7th March, Mr. Whitbread introduced a motion in the House of Commons, for an humble Address to be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would adopt, without delay, such measures as may best tend to the immediate re-establishment of commercial Intercourse with the United States. After a full discussion of its merits, which occupied the House until 7 in the morning, a division was called for, when it appeared that there were

For the Address, - - - - - 83
Against it, - - - - - - - - 145.

Eight towns have been entirely destroyed in Holland by the late inundations, and the most of the inhabitants lost their lives.

It appears by our Port Letters that within the last fortnight our cruizers have been very successful in capturing vessels belonging to the enemy. No less than fifteen have, in the course of that time, been brought into Plymouth.

Bonaparte has nominated his uncle Cardinal Fesch, Archbishop of Paris.

Lt. General Hope has been appointed to the command of the Kent District.

The gallant Sir David Baird is immediately to be elevated to the Peerage, with the title of Viscount. Sir John Moore's family to have pensions.

Gen. Hope is to be made a Baronet, and get the first Red Ribbon.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1809.

STATE ELECTION.

WEDNESDAY last being the day for the Election of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Senators, Secretary, Attorney-General, and General-Treasurer of the State of Rhode-Island, and also of Members to represent the respective towns in the General Assembly, the Freemen of this State assembled for that purpose. The result, we are happy to say, affords GLORIOUS DEMONSTRATION that the cause of Federal-Republicanism has triumphed with more than its usual success; and thus has Rhode-Island again proved herself worthy the *New England Sisterhood.* Rhode-Island has been true to herself and her best interests. She has acted upon, and succeeded in, a system of UNION, MODERATION, COMPROMISE and COALITION. In carrying this system into effect there has been no breach of personal fidelity.

The preservation of the political peace of the State; a *sincere* wish to "restore to social intercourse, that harmony and affection, without which liberty, and even life itself are but dreary things"; the hope of defeating a faction who when in power, were furious in its exercise, and who now deprived of it, are driving after it again with the rage of madmen—these, were the honorable and urgent motives, which suggested and justified, the *compromise* of the present year, and which, by being adhered to with strictness and honor, have ensured to correct principles a splendid, important and peaceful victory.

The Hon. FRANCIS MALBONE, was unanimously chosen Moderator of the meeting in this town. The Representatives from this town to the General Assembly, are:—CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, Esq. (in the place of Mr. MALBONE, elected a Senator to Congress.) Col. GEORGE GIBBS. WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq. Doctor JOHN P. MANN, (in the place of Mr. MUMFORD, who declined a re-election.) JOHN L. BOSS, jun. Esq. and STEPHEN CAHOONE, Esq. (in the place of Major MOORE, who declined a re-election.)—All Federal-Republicans. To four of these gentlemen there was no opposition. NATHANIEL HAZARD, Esq. was the democratic candidate for 1st Representative, and Mr. DANIEL DUNHAM, jun. the democratic candidate for 4th Representative, the votes were, for

Mr. *CHAMPLIN*,	272
Mr. *HAZARD*,	206
Majority for Mr. *CHAMPLIN*,	66
Dr. *MANN*,	272
Mr. *DUNHAM*,	185
Majority for Doctor *MANN*,	87

At the November election, the federal-republican majority in this town was 50 votes.—The majority at this election for the American prox of General-Officers, is 126; making a Federal-Republican gain of 76 votes.

The town of Little-Compton, which for a number of years has been *mis*-represented in the General Assembly by democrats, has this year chosen two federal-republicans, (Messrs. *ANDREW TAYLOR*, and *ISAAC BAILEY*) by a majority of 15 votes. We are happy to learn, that the freemen in a number of other towns have also seen fit to dismiss from further service their *Embargo-praising* representatives, and chose federalists in their places. The following is a statement of the number of Representatives in the several counties—viz:

	Federal.	*Democratic.*
Newport,	15	5
Providence,	11	11
Washington,	9	5
Kent,	9	1
Bristol,	3	3
	47	25

This we presume will be found a correct exhibition of the two parties in the House of Representatives. At the last session of

the Assembly the federal-republican majority in the House was 8, it will now be 22.

We present the following statement of the majorities of Votes for General Officers in the different Towns heard from, which we believe to be correct; and by which it appears that the AMERICAN PROX, has prevailed by a large Majority.

	MAJORITIES. AMERICAN PROX.	DEMO. PROX.
Newport;	126	
Middletown,		33
Portsmouth,	43	
Tiverton,		34
Little-Compton,	11	
Jamestown,	8	
Providence,	352	
North-Providence,	32	
Scituate,		20
Smithfield,	9	
Gloucester,		80
Johnston,		58
Cranston,		31
Cumberland,	18	
South-Kingstown,	99	
North-Kingstown,		14
Exeter,		20
Hopkinton,	40	
Westerly,	55	
Charlestown,	55	
Richmond,	25	
East-Greenwich,	60	
West-Greenwich,	15	
Warwick,	69	
Coventry,	10	
Bristol,		20
Warren,		60
Barrington,	21	
	1044	370
	370	

MAJORITY, 674 for the Federal-Republican or American Prox.

The only towns that remain to be heard from, are, New-Shoreham, Burrillsville, and Foster; which, it is supposed, will increase the majority.

The following is the successful Prox.

His Excellency JAMES FENNER, Esq. *GOVERNOR.*

The Hon. SIMEON MARTIN, Esq. *LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.*

SENATORS.—*MOSES LIPPITT*, Esq. Providence: *JAMES RHODES*, Esq. Warwick: *DANIEL BABCOCK*, Esq. Hopkinton: *JOB RANDALL*, Esq. Scituate: *WILLIAM WATERMAN*, Esq. Johnston: *WILLIAM REYNOLDS*, Esq. Bristol: *WILLIAM ANTHONY*, Esq. Portsmouth: *OLIVER GARDNER*, Esq. North-Kingstown: *CHRISTOPHER FOWLER*, Esq. Newport: *JEREMIAH BROWN*, Esq. South-Kingstown.—*SAMUEL EDDY*, Esq. Secretary.—*JAMES BURRILL*, jun. Esq. Attorney-General.—*CONSTANT TABER*, Esq. General-Treasurer.

Not having yet obtained the names of all the representatives to the General Assembly, chosen at the election on Wednesday last, we postpone their insertion until our list is complete.

Genuine Jacobinism.—Baptist Irvine, editor of an incendiary print at Baltimore, called the Whig, has published a summary of the late disasters which attended the British army in Spain.—He introduces this intelligence thus: "*Total discomfiture of the Spanish Patriots*," and triumphantly denominates it "GLORIOUS NEWS!" Thus, while every heart devoted to freedom, is borne down with dismay at the successes of the prime organ of murder and usurpation: while humanity sickens at the waste of blood, and the abominable crimes of the tyrant and his minions, the jacobins of our country, with savage joy, and characteristic ferocity, exclaim "*Glorious News*," at an event which palsies the energies of a brave people, fighting the battles of liberty and independence.

Character of Jefferson.

The late Judge Ellsworth, of Connecticut, was universally considered one of the most profound men in our country. He was one of the real "Nobles of Nature."—It may be wrong, strictly speaking, to call any man a *political prophet*, but the following perfect description, by anticipation, of the administration of Mr. Jefferson, certainly entitled Mr. Ellsworth to the character of a *prophetic politician*. It evinces that he had a perfect knowledge of human nature, and the characters and dispositions of conspicuous statesmen. It is taken from a letter of Mr. Buck to Mr. Fisk, both of whom have been Members of Congress from Vermont:

"When I was at Congress, in the winter of 1797, Mr. Ellsworth was a member of the Senate, and we boarded at the same house. At the election the fall before, Mr. Jefferson was the competitor to Mr. Adams for the Presidency, came near to gain the office, and the circumstance excited much anxiety and alarm amongst the federal members in Congress. I was one evening sitting alone with Mr. Ellsworth, when I asked the question, why the apprehension of Mr. Jefferson's being President should occasion so much alarm?—At the same time observing, that it could not be supposed he was an enemy to his country, or would designedly do any thing to injure the government, as constitutionally established. Mr. Ellsworth, after a short pause, replied: "No, it is not apprehended that Mr. Jefferson is an enemy to his country, or that he would designedly do any thing wrong; but it is known, that he is a visionary man, an enthusiastic disciple of the French revolution, and an enemy to whatever would encourage commercial enterprize, or give energy to the government.—It is apprehended, that if he were to be President, he would take little or no responsibility upon himself; the nation would be as it were without a head; every thing would be referred to Congress; a lax, intriguing kind of policy, would be adopted; and while arts were practised to give direction to popular sentiment, Mr. Jefferson would affect to be directed by the will of the nation.—There would be no national energy; our character would sink, and our weakness invite contempt and insult.—Though Mr. Jefferson would have no thoughts of war, his zeal in the French cause, and enmity to Great-Britain, would render him liable to a secret influence, that would tend to the adoption of measures calculated to produce war with England, though it was not intended; and the nation might be plunged into a war wholly unprepared."

Freeman's Journal.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

We are happy to learn that political reformation is not confined to the Eastern States, and that the election of Members of Congress, from the State of Virginia promises a considerable change in favor of the *old school*. This shews that all the hypocritical cant and hue and cry about the design of the federalists to dissolve the Union, has been perfectly understood by the people of Virginia. They are not to be cheated, by a base lie, into a renewed support of men, whose miserable policy has disgraced our country, and plunged it into embarrassments and calamities, the effects of which, a wise and patriotic administration will not be able to remove for many years.

The Norfolk Ledger speaks with confidence of the election of Mr. *TAYLOR*, a gentleman of talents and sound political principles, in the room of Mr. *Newton*, an enemy to the good old Washington system of policy. Mr. *LEWIS*, the only federalist in the last Congress from Virginia, is undoubtedly re-elected. Several other changes in favour of the disciples of the sage of Mount-Vernon are supposed to have taken place. We shall soon know the result.

Boston Repertory.

The Washington Federalist of the 13th inst. says, "The English papers state that Mr. Oakley was the bearer of important despatches to this country, and the same papers hint that they contained an offer of the British government to repeal its orders in council, provided our government would enter into some commercial stipulations, which are not pointed out. Mr. Oakley has been at the seat of government several days, and we have waited with patience, in hopes, if our executive had received any thing favorable, something of the nature of those offers would be communicated to the public. But the official printers maintain a profound silence—not a hint is suffered to transpire of the receipt of the despatches, or their contents. That there are despatches, and that those despatches are of consequence, we have no doubt. What their contents are, we shall not at this time pretend to surmise, as we suppose they will be laid before congress at the approaching session, and will then, it is probable, be communicated to the people."

From the Washington Monitor.

The Virginia elections are progressing. It is highly probable Mr. Randolph will be re-elected. Mr. Newton's success is jeopardized by the opposition of Mr. Taylor, a respectable and popular candidate on the federal side of the question. We should much regret the loss of Mr. Newton. He is a very amiable man, and a very sensible, useful legislator.

From the Boston Palladium of Yesterday.

On the 7th of March, in the British House of Commons, Mr. Whitbread moved an address to the King for the revocation of the Orders in Council. The motion was supported by the mover, and by Mr. Alexander Baring, Mr. Grattan, &c. and opposed by Mr. Stephens and Mr. Canning. On taking the question, there were in favour of the Address 83, against it 145, majority 62—present 228 members. The debate was warm and animated; and shewed that British freedom of discussion is not exceeded in any country. Among other *European* Nations, there is nothing that resembles it.

Extract from Mr. CANNING's Speech.

"After all, to what did the proposition from Mr. Pinckney amount: it was this—that when Great-Britain gave up all her Orders in Council, that of the 7th of January, 1807, as well as the rest, then the President would, some time or other, suspend the Embargo.—There was no precise time specified for this. But the Non importation was still to be in force, by which the half of your commerce would be cut off.

"The proposal itself was a mere mockery, the one half of their ships, released by the removal of the Embargo, would have gone into the ports of France: how were they to prevent this? A partial embargo admitting trade with England, and not with France, was a contradiction in terms; it was perfect nonsense; in proportion to the necessities of France would be the number of the ships that cleared out for that country. If the embargo was taken off this day, he could know to morrow at Lloyd's what was the price of insurance of American ships to France or Holland. What were the acts of hostility displayed by this country? In spite of the Non-Intercourse Act, we had twice passed acts in favour of American Commerce. The Non-Importation Act alone, in other times, would have been a sufficient ground of war."

In the House of Representatives of Connecticut, just elected, there are 154 Federalists, and 45 Democrats. So favourable a result for Federalism has not occurred before for the last 7 years. Gov. Trumbull's conduct is approved by the people.

Letters from Minorca, and from Tarragona, of a recent date, shew the confidence of the writers (who are persons of distinction.) in the eventual expulsion of the French from Spain. We hope events will justify this patriotic faith.

Boston Palladium.

Mr. Gallatin has informed the Collectors that the exportation of Specie may be allowed to places to which clearances are granted.

By the Packet Express, Capt. Wood, arrived here yesterday from New York, we received papers of that city to the 19th inst.—Except the following, they do not contain a single article worth extracting.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 19.

A letter from a gentleman in Washington, to his friend in this city, dated on Saturday last, says, "I was told here to-day by a gentleman, who had it from the highest authority, that our differences will be all settled with Great-Britain. The English minister is constantly at the office of the Secretary of State, and no doubt remains of a speedy adjustment. Flour was advanced 50 cents per barrel, and is rising."

"In the last Mercury was announced the death of Miss ESTHER HARWOOD, daughter of Mr. John Harwood, jun. Printer.—The loss of this amiable young woman is a source of poignant sorrow to her tender relatives and numerous friends: but the consideration of her patience under the afflicting decay of her mortal frame, and her Christian resignation to the will of Heaven, with the blissful HOPE of a blessed immortality, through the merits of the Saviour of mankind, which she piously manifested in her last moments, both softened their sorrows, and operated as a healing balm to their wounded hearts.—Amidst the struggles of nature, she appeared wonderfully solicitous that her *redeemed soul* should be speedily released from its frail earthly Tabernacle, and united to a heavenly choir, and the following lines emphatically express the language of her expiring heart:

"Vital spark of heavenly flame,
"Quit, oh quit, this mortal frame;
"Trembling, hoping, ling'ring flying,
"Oh the pain, the bliss of dying."

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED.

Brig Marian, Lawton, Plymouth: sch'r Combine, Phillips, Boston: sloop Betsey, Pearce, ditto: Fame, Waldin, New-York: do. Aurora, Caboone, ditto.

CLEARED,

Schooner Atalanta, Read, Cadiz: do. Mount-Vernon, Shove, Paria: Sloop Polly, Bennett, St. Jago de Cuba: Ship Union, Seabury, Philadelphia: do. Bayard, Wood, Norfolk: Brig Harriot, Hathaway, ditto: do. Sally, Bigley, Charleston: sch'r William, Clarke, ditto: do. Paragon, Jackson, Edenton: do. Renown, Delano, Machias: Sloop Betsey, Childs, Norfolk: do. Sally, Spencer, Richmond: do. Defiance, Northup, Alexandria: do. Huntress, Earl, New-York.

The Schooner Traveller, Caleb Perkins, master, from Plymouth (N. C.) bound to New-London, was cast away on Monday night last on Brenton's Reef, near the Light-House.—The Vessel and Cargo, (which consisted of between 3 and 4000 bushels of Corn,) were totally lost: the Crew saved.

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PERKINS NICHOLS,
JOHN DAVIS,
JOSEPH TILDEN.

April 18, 1809.

HARRIOTT's STRUGGLES THROUGH LIFE.

A few more copies of this new and highly interesting work, are just received and for sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

No. 4 of "Select Reviews," is also received.

April 21, 1809.

TO BE LET,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 73, Washington-Square, opposite the State-House.—For terms, &c. enquire at this Office.

Newport, April 21, 1809.

ATTENTION!

THE ARTILLERY COMPANY of the Town of Newport, will meet on TUESDAY NEXT, at ½ o'clock P. M. at the State-House, completely armed and uniformed, it being the day of their Election, by Charter.—A general and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the Captain,
H. WEAVER, *Clerk,*

Newport, April 21, 1809.

Sale at Auction.

On TUESDAY, the 25th of April, at XI o'clock A. M.

A SMALL FARM, situated in Tiverton, containing about sixty Acres, being part of the Farm, called the *White Wine Farm*, about one mile from the Stone Bridge in Tiverton. A plat of said Land can be seen by calling on *Silas Dean*.—Conditions made known at the Sale, which will be on the premises.

SILAS DEAN, *Auc'r.*

Newport, April 21, 1809.

Thomas Dennis,

Has for Sale,

TWO Hundred Boxes of WINDOW GLASS, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12.

Newport, April 21, 1809.

Aaron C. Dennis,

Has for Sale,

100 Pieces Swedish DIAPER.
17 Do. Russia CANVASS.
3 Do. Ravens DUCK.

Newport, April 21, 1809.

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

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Newport, April 21, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE Mainsail and Jibb, containing about fifteen bolts of Holland's Duck, two years in wear, but now in good order.—Enquire of JAMES PERRY.

Newport, April 21, 1809.

Abraham & George Tilley,

HAVE for Sale at their ROPE STORE, No. 90, Thames-street, 3 doors south of Market-square, by wholesale and retail Cordage from 4 1-2 inch to 6 thread ratling, bolt-rope, worming, spun yarn, marling, house line, white rope, lead, log and cod lines, braided cords, sewing and seine twine, small fishing lines, &c.—Also for Sale, 10 or 12 Cwt. of Swede's square and flat bar iron, cheap for cash.—*Also*, An Assortment of Groceries at retail.—Cordage and Cables of any dimension, made at short notice, and warranted equal to any in the United States.—From the convenience of having a Rope Store so near the shipping, where may be had at all times, an Assortment of Rigging, as cheap as can be bought in this Town, they flatter themselves that they shall meet the encouragement of the public in general.

Newport, April 21, 1809.

Mary Thurston,

Informs her Friends and the public in general,

THAT she has taken the rooms in the House of Mrs. *Penrose*, in Church-street, No. 4, where she has just received an elegant Assortment of fashionable Ladies and Children's Bonnets, together with straw Trimmings, which she offers for Sale on the most reasonable terms.—Bonnetts of all kinds made on the shortest notice and orders from every quarter strictly attended to.

☞ Wanted immediately, 3 or 4 smart Girls, who can be well recommended.

BOARDING AND TEA-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that he has taken as a BOARDING and TEA-HOUSE, that very convenient stand of Dr. *Richmond's*, in Portsmouth, four and a half miles from Newport.—The situation is uncommonly pleasant, the Chambers large, elegant, and airy, and please the eye with a most extensive and beautiful land and water prospect. Every attention will be paid to those who may favour him with their company.

WILLIAM ALMY.

Portsmouth, April 14, 1809.

THE Subscribers having been by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Portsmouth, appointed commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of ANN SHEARMAN, late of Portsmouth, widow, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof is allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose.

HENRY LAWTON,
GEORGE HALL, 2d. } *Com'rs.*

Portsmouth, April 11, 1809.

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of *Thomas Weeden*, late of Newport, a free man of colour, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose.

EDWARD THURSTON,
CHRISTOPHER RHODES. } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

RUTH WEEDEN, *Adm'x.*

Newport March 5, 1809.

the Assembly the federal-republican majority in the House was 8, it will now be 22.

We present the following statement of the majorities of Votes for General Officers in the different Towns heard from, which we believe to be correct; and by which it appears that the AMERICAN PROX, has prevailed by a large Majority.

	MAJORITIES. AMERICAN PROX.	DEMO. PROX.
Newport;	126	
Middletown,		33
Portsmouth,	43	
Tiverton,		34
Little-Compton,	11	
Jamestown,	2	
Providence,	352	
North-Providence,	32	
Scituate,		20
Smithfield,	9	
Gloucester,		80
Johnston,		58
Cranston,		31
Cumberland,	18	
South-Kingstown,	99	
North-Kingstown,		14
Exeter,		20
Hopkinton,	40	
Westerly,	55	
Charlestown,	55	
Richmond,	25	
East-Greenwich,	60	
West-Greenwich,	15	
Warwick,	69	
Coventry,	10	
Bristol,		20
Warren,		60
Barrington,	21	
	1044	370
	370	

MAJORITY, 674 for the Federal-Republican or American Prox.

The only towns that remain to be heard from, are, New-Shoreham, Burrillsville, and Foster; which, it is supposed, will increase the majority.

The following is the successful Prox.

His Excellency JAMES FENNER, Esq.
GOVERNOR.

The Hon. SIMEON MARTIN, Esq;
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

SENATORS.—*MOSES LIPPITT*, Esq. Providence: *JAMES RHODES*, Esq. Warwick: *DANIEL BABCOCK*, Esq. Hopkinton: *JOB RANDALL*, Esq. Scituate: *WILLIAM WATERMAN*, Esq. Johnston: *WILLIAM REYNOLDS*, Esq. Bristol: *WILLIAM ANTHONY*, Esq. Portsmouth: *OLIVER GARDNER*, Esq. North-Kingstown: *CHRISTOPHER FOWLER*, Esq. Newport: *JEREMIAH BROWN*, Esq. South-Kingstown.—*SAMUEL EDDY*, Esq. Secretary.—*JAMES BURRILL*, jun. Esq. Attorney-General.—*CONSTANT TABER*, Esq. General-Treasurer.

Not having yet obtained the names of all the representatives to the General Assembly, chosen at the election on Wednesday last, we postpone their insertion until our list is complete.

Genuine Jacobinism.—Baptist Irvine, editor of an incendiary print at Baltimore, called the Whig, has published a summary of the late disasters which attended the British army in Spain.—He introduces this intelligence thus: "*Total discomfiture of the Spanish Patriots*," and triumphantly denominates it "GLORIOUS NEWS!" Thus, while every heart devoted to freedom, is borne down with dismay at the successes of the prime organ of murder and usurpation: while humanity sickens at the waste of blood, and the abominable crimes of the tyrant and his minions, the jacobins of our country, with savage joy, and characteristic ferocity, exclaim "*Glorious News*," at an event which palsies the energies of a brave people, fighting the battles of liberty and independence.

Character of Jefferson.

The late Judge Ellsworth, of Connecticut, was universally considered one of the most profound men in our country. He was one of the real "Nobles of Nature."—It may be wrong, strictly speaking, to call any man a *political prophet*, but the following perfect description, by anticipation, of the administration of Mr. Jefferson, certainly entitled Mr. Ellsworth to the character of a *prophetic politician*. It evinces that he had a perfect knowledge of human nature, and the characters and dispositions of conspicuous statesmen. It is taken from a letter of Mr. Buck to Mr. Fisk, both of whom have been Members of Congress from Vermont:

"When I was at Congress, in the winter of 1797, Mr. Ellsworth was a member of the Senate, and we boarded at the same house. At the election the fall before, Mr. Jefferson was the competitor to Mr. Adams for the Presidency, came near to gain the office, and the circumstance excited much anxiety and alarm amongst the federal members in Congress. I was one evening sitting alone with Mr. Ellsworth, when I asked the question, why the apprehension of Mr. Jefferson's being President should occasion so much alarm?—At the same time observing, that it could not be supposed he was an enemy to his country, or would designedly do any thing to injure the government, as constitutionally established. Mr. Ellsworth, after a short pause, replied: "No, it is not apprehended that Mr. Jefferson is an enemy to his country, or that he would designedly do any thing wrong; but it is known, that he is a visionary man, an enthusiastic disciple of the French revolution, and an enemy to whatever would encourage commercial enterprize, or give energy to the government.—It is apprehended, that if he were to be President, he would take little or no responsibility upon himself; the nation would be as it were without a head; every thing would be referred to Congress; a lax, intriguing kind of policy, would be adopted; and while arts were practised to give direction to popular sentiment, Mr. Jefferson would affect to be directed by the will of the nation.—There would be no national energy; our character would sink, and our weakness invite contempt and insult.—Though Mr. Jefferson would have no thoughts of war, his zeal in the French cause, and enmity to Great-Britain, would render him liable to a secret influence, that would tend to the adoption of measures calculated to produce war with England, though it was not intended; and the nation might be plunged into a war wholly unprepared."

Freeman's Journal.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

We are happy to learn that political reformation is not confined to the Eastern States, and that the election of Members of Congress, from the State of Virginia promises a considerable change in favor of the *old school*. This shews that all the hypocritical cant and hue and cry about the design of the federalists to dissolve the Union, has been perfectly understood by the people of Virginia. They are not to be cheated, by a base lie, into a renewed support of men, whose miserable policy has disgraced our country, and plunged it into embarrassments and calamities, the effects of which, a wise and patriotic administration will not be able to remove for many years.

The Norfolk Ledger speaks with confidence of the election of Mr. *TAYLOR*, a gentleman of talents and sound political principles, in the room of Mr. *Newton*, an enemy to the good old Washington system of policy. Mr. *LEWIS*, the only federalist in the last Congress from Virginia, is undoubtedly re-elected. Several other changes in favour of the disciples of the sage of Mount-Vernon are supposed to have taken place. We shall soon know the result.

Boston Repertory.

The Washington Federalist of the 13th inst. says, "The English papers state that Mr. Oakley was the bearer of important despatches to this country, and the same papers hint that they contained an offer of the British government to repeal its orders in council, provided our government would enter into some commercial stipulations, which are not pointed out. Mr. Oakley has been at the seat of government several days, and we have waited with patience, in hopes, if our executive had received any thing favorable, something of the nature of those offers would be communicated to the public. But the official printers maintain a profound silence—not a hint is suffered to transpire of the receipt of the despatches, or their contents. That there are despatches, and that those despatches are of consequence, we have no doubt. What their contents are, we shall not at this time pretend to surmise, as we suppose they will be laid before congress at the approaching session, and will then, it is probable, be communicated to the people."

From the Washington Monitor.

The Virginia elections are progressing. It is highly probable Mr. Randolph will be re-elected. Mr. Newton's success is jeopardized by the opposition of Mr. Taylor, a respectable and popular candidate on the federal side of the question. We should much regret the loss of Mr. Newton. He is a very amiable man, and a very sensible, useful legislator.

From the Boston Palladium of Yesterday.

On the 7th of March, in the British House of Commons, Mr. Whitbread moved an address to the King for the revocation of the Orders in Council. The motion was supported by the mover, and by Mr. Alexander Baring, Mr. Grattan, &c. and opposed by Mr. Stephens and Mr. Canning. On taking the question, there were in favour of the Address 83, against it 145, majority 62—present 228 members. The debate was warm and animated; and shewed that British freedom of discussion is not exceeded in any country. Among other *European* Nations, there is nothing that resembles it.

Extract from Mr. CANNING's Speech.

"After all, to what did the proposition from Mr. Pinckney amount: it was this—that when Great-Britain gave up all her Orders in Council, that of the 7th of January, 1807, as well as the rest, then the President would, some time or other, suspend the Embargo.—There was no precise time specified for this. But the Non importation was still to be in force, by which the half of your commerce would be cut off.

"The proposal itself was a mere mockery, the one half of their ships, released by the removal of the Embargo, would have gone into the ports of France: how were they to prevent this? A partial embargo admitting trade with England, and not with France, was a contradiction in terms; it was perfect nonsense; in proportion to the necessities of France would be the number of the ships that cleared out for that country. If the embargo was taken off this day, he could know to morrow at Lloyd's what was the price of insurance of American ships to France or Holland. What were the acts of hostility displayed by this country? In spite of the Non-Intercourse Act, we had twice passed acts in favour of American Commerce. The Non-Importation Act alone, in other times, would have been a sufficient ground of war."

In the House of Representatives of Connecticut, just elected, there are 154 Federalists, and 45 Democrats. So favourable a result for Federalism has not occurred before for the last 7 years. Gov. Trumbull's conduct is approved by the people.

Letters from Minorca, and from Tarragona, of a recent date, shew the confidence of the writers, (who are persons of distinction,) in the eventual expulsion of the French from Spain. We hope events will justify this patriotic faith.

Boston Palladium.

Mr. Gallatin has informed the Collectors that the exportation of Specie may be allowed to places to which clearances are granted.

By the Packet Express, Capt. Wood, arrived here yesterday from New York, we received papers of that city to the 19th inst.—Except the following, they do not contain a single article worth extracting.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 19.

A letter from a gentleman in Washington, to his friend in this city, dated on Saturday last, says, "I was told here to-day by a gentleman, who had it from the highest authority, that our differences will be all settled with Great-Britain. The English minister is constantly at the office of the Secretary of State, and no doubt remains of a speedy adjustment. Flour was advanced 50 cents per barrel, and is rising."

"In the last Mercury was announced the death of Miss ESTHER HARWOOD, daughter of Mr. John Harwood, jun. Printer.—The loss of this amiable young woman is a source of poignant sorrow to her tender relatives and numerous friends: but the consideration of her patience under the afflicting decay of her mortal frame, and her Christian resignation to the will of Heaven, with the blissful HOPE of a blessed immortality, through the merits of the Saviour of mankind, which she piously manifested in her last moments, both softened their sorrows, and operated as a healing balm to their wounded hearts.—Amidst the struggles of nature, she appeared wonderfully solicitous that her *redeemed soul* should be speedily released from its frail earthly Tabernacle, and united to a heavenly choir, and the following lines emphatically express the language of her expiring heart:

"Vital spark of heavenly flame,
"Quit, oh quit, this mortal frame:
"Trembling, hoping, ling'ring flying,
"Oh the pain, the bliss of dying."

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED,

Brig Marian, Lawton, Plymouth: sch'r Combine, Phillips, Boston: sloop Betsey, Pearce, ditto: Fame, Waldin, New-York: do. Aurora, Caboone, ditto.

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WILLIAM ALMY.

Portsmouth, April 14, 1809.

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HENRY LAWTON, } *Com'rs.*
GEORGE HALL, 2d. }

Portsmouth, April 11, 1809.

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of *Thomas Weeden*, late of Newport, a free man of colour, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose.

EDWARD THURSTON, } *Com'rs.*
CHRISTOPHER RHODES. }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

RUTH WEEDEN, *Adm'x.*

Newport March 5, 1809.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treafury, for Building a Light-Houfe, &c. on Point Judith, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, of the following materials, dimenſions and deſcription.

The Light-Houſe to be of Wood. The form Octagon. The foundation of ſtone to be ſunk three feet below the ſurface of the earth, or whatever greater depth may be ſufficient to render the whole fabric perfectly ſecure, and to be carried up two feet above the ſurface of the earth. It is to be commenced of the diameter of twenty-one feet, where the wall is to be three feet thick. The foundation wall to be capped with hewn ſtone, of leaſt eight inches wide, ſloped to turn off the water.

The Octagon Pyramid of Wood, is to be good oak or white pine Timber, without ſap, and to be twenty feet diameter at the commencement. The height of the Pyramid is to be thirty-five feet from the ſtone work to the floor of the Lantern, where the diameter is to be nine feet. The Frame to be covered with good inch ſeaſoned white pine boards, feather edged, over which is to be laid a good coat of cedar or white pine, without ſap, ſhingles, and to be painted with three coats of good paint, the two laſt of which to be white. There are to be a ſufficient number of Windows, well glazed with ſtrong glaſs, with ſhutters, and the proper faſtenings. Stairs to lead from the lower floor to the Lantern, with ſuitable platforms between each, all with plank or double boards, and the ſtairs and platforms to be guarded by good hand railing — On the top of the wood work is to be framed a ſtrong tier of Joiſts, bedded therein, twelve inches deep in the centre, and to be ſloped to ſix inches at the eaves, to give a proper deſcent for the water. Theſe Joiſts are to be covered with good two-inch ſeaſoned white oak plank, extending one foot beyond the ſides of the pyramid, ſo as to form a covering, under which is to be a facie board and cornice, the whole to be covered with good ſheet copper.

A complete Iron Lantern, in the octagon form, is to reſt thereon, with a complete ſett of Lamps, to be ſuſpended by good and ſufficient iron chains, ſo hung as that the lamps may be raiſed or lowered at pleaſure; and alſo a ſufficient number of air pipes. The eight corner poſts or ſtanchions of the Lantern are to be well ſecured to the poſts of the Pyramid, and to be one and a half inch ſquare. The Lantern to be ſecured by eight iron braces, of one inch diameter, at the leaſt, paſſing through the platform near the eaves, and turned towards the head, ſo as to reach at the eaves the corner poſts of the Lantern, to which the braces are to be ſecured. The Lantern is to be ſix feet ten inches diameter, and ſeven feet three inches high from the floor to the bottom of the dome or roof, and to have a dome or roof three feet ſix inches in height, and covered with ſheet copper. The rafters of the Lantern, (which are to be of iron) are to be framed into an iron hoop, over which is to be a copper funnel, through which the ſmoke may paſs into a copper Ventilator, in the form of a ball, ſufficient to contain forty gallons, and large enough to ſecure the funnel againſt rain; this Ventilator to be turned by a large vane, ſo that the hole for venting the ſmoke may always be to leeward. The ſpaces between the poſts to be occupied by the ſaſhes, which are to be of iron, ſtruck ſolid, and of ſufficient ſtrength as not to work with the wind; each ſaſh to be glazed with ſtrong glaſs ten by twelve inches of the firſt quality, and one of the ſaſhes to be hung on hinges, for a convenient door, to go out on the platform, which is to be ſurrounded by iron balluſtrades, each rail or rod to be three quarters of an inch ſquare, inſerted in the braces between the eight poſts. The Lantern to be painted with three coats of good paint. Eight dormant Ventilators to be fixed in the [illegible] and a cloſe ſtove to be placed in the Lant[illegible] The entrance to the Lantern to be by a trap [illegible] which is to be covered with ſheet copper, as alſo the groves into which it ſhall ſhut.

An Eclipſer is to be placed in the Lantern, to be conſtructed according to the directions which ſhall be given by the Collector of the Cuſtoms at Newport.

The Entrance to the Light-Houſe to be well ſecured by a ſtrong pannel door, hung on iron hinges, lock and latch complete. The building to be furniſhed with two complete Electrical conductors or rods with points.

ALSO, A frame Dwelling-Houſe, one ſtory of ſeven feet ſtud, ſeventeen feet front, by twenty-ſix feet from front to rear, with a cellar under it, well ſtoned, ſix feet deep, ten feet wide and fifteen feet long in the clear, to be pointed with lime mortar. The Houſe to be divided into three rooms, a parlour, kitchen and bed room; twelve feet from the front, a line is to run through the houſe, which forms the parlour, and the remainder of the Houſe, the kitchen and bed room. Between the front door and chimney, ſtairs are to be made, leading down cellar and into the chamber. The walls of the Houſe are to be boarded with good inch pine boards, feather edged, and on theſe are to be laid a good coat of cedar, or pine, without ſap, ſhingles. The roof to be ſingle pitch, boards to be jointed and halved, and well ſeaſoned, and to be covered with like good ſhingles as the walls. There is to be a good chimney, with two fire places and an oven, and iron mantletrees. Alſo, two outſide doors, and ſuch inſide doors as are neceſſary to keep the rooms diſtinct, and to paſs up chamber and down cellar; theſe to be hung on iron hinges, with thumb latches, and the outſide door to have good locks. A ſufficient number of windows, each with 24 panes of 6 by 8 glaſs, with ſhutters and faſtenings. The inſide walls and ceilings to be lathed and plaiſtered, with good lime mortar, and all the floors to be doubled above and below, and nailed through. The Houſe to be well painted, with a double coat on the outſide, the roof as well as the walls.

A well to be ſunk, and walled with ſtone or brick, at a convenient diſtance, and furniſhed with the neceſſary apparatus for drawing water.

An Oil Vault to be built of ſtone, twelve by eighteen feet in the clear, ſix feet high, and two feet thick, ſranking each way from the door to ſupport the bank, and covered with a cement of earth and ſand, and over it a roof covered with ſhingles; to have a floor of flat ſtone or brick, a ſtone rabbit to the door, and ſteps to go down into the vault, of which as much to be under the ſurface as the ſituation will admit. The Vault to be furniſhed with five ſtrong white pine, without ſap, Citterns, with covers, capable of containing two hundred gallons of Oil each, and well painted inſide and out; theſe Citterns to be ſet on blocks, and receivers placed under them, to preſerve the Oil in caſe of leakage. The entrance to the Vault to be well ſecured by a ſufficient door, hung with hinges, and a ſtrong lock and painted.

The Contractor is to find all the materials, labour, workmanſhip, and every other object of coſt and expenſe, and to execute the before deſcribed work in a good and workmanlike manner by a time to be agreed upon. Bond and ſecurity for the faithful performance of the work, will be required. Convenient payments or advances will be made.

Perſons diſpoſed to contract, will be pleaſed to forward their terms to WILLIAM ELLERY, Eſq. Collector of the Cuſtoms at Newport, on or before the 15th day of May next, who will immediately thereafter tranſmit them to the Treaſury Department, whence notice will be given of the accepted offer.

Treaſury Department, March 29, 1809.

LIFE OF SOUTHACK.

JUST publiſhed at Boſton, and for ſale at L. ROUSMANIERE's Book-Store, The Life of John Southack, Written by himſelf, containing an account of the ſinking of the Brigantine Hannah, for which the Author ſuffered in 1803; and an account of all the other veſſels inſured at the different places which were to have been ſunk.—To which is added, a Hiſtory of the State Priſon in Charleſtown, (Maſſ.); with Obſervations on this excellent Inſtitution.—Price 50 Cents.

Newport, April 8, 1809.

Newport Inſurance Company.

THE Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified, That their Annual Meeting will be holden at their Office, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the purpoſe of electing Thirteen Directors for the year enſuing, agreeably to Charter; and for tranſacting ſuch other buſineſs as may be laid before them.

FRANCIS MALBONE, *Acting Director.*

Newport, April 8, 1809.

Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict, ſs.

IN Compliance with an Order from the Hon. DAVID LEONARD BARNES, Judge of the Diſtrict Court for the Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict:—

NOTICE is hereby given, That there will be expoſed for Sale, on THURSDAY, the twenty-ſeventh day of April inſtant, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the Houſe of *William Pearce*, Innholder in North-Kingſtown, the Schooner NEPTUNE, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, as ſhe now lies in the harbour of Wickford, in ſaid North-Kingſtown, ſaid Schooner having been decreed forfeit at a Special Diſtrict Court, holden at Providence on this 4th day of April, 1809.

WILLIAM PECK, *Marſhal.*

Providence, April 4, 1809.

PUBLIC HEALTH BATHING HOUSE.

FOR the accommodation of thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen, who with to partake of the luxury of the Bath, the BATHING HOUSE will be opened for the approaching ſeaſon, (commencing this Day) every Day from Sunriſe until 9 o'clock in the Evening, Sundays excepted, when it will be cloſed at 10 o'clock in the morning.—Tickets may be had at the Medicine Store of SAMUEL W. VINSON, and of the Proprietor.—Ladies will pleaſe to paſs in at the Door No. 72 Thames-Street. Gentlemen will enter at the eaſt door of the Bathing Houſe, Pelham-ſtreet. Subſcribers will be furniſhed with Tickets on account of their Shares, as heretofore.

Newport, April 8, 1809.

SAMUEL PLACE,

Reſpectfully informs the public,

THAT he has provided himſelf with two COACHEES, and has taken into co-partnerſhip Mr. *Benjamin Beeman*, who is an experienced ſteady driver, and will be ready at all times to accommodate the public on the moſt reaſonable terms. He returns his grateful acknowledgements for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and aſſures thoſe who may employ him that the ſtricteſt attention will be paid to his buſineſs.

N. B. He has taken a Stable in Spring-ſtreet, directly back of the Rev. Mr. Eddy's Meeting-Houſe, where the greateſt attention will be paid to thoſe who may favor him with Horſes to keep, either tranſient or [illegible] the ſeaſon. Saddle Horſes, Horſes and Chaiſs to Let.

Newport, April 6, 1809.

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers reſpectfully inform their Friends and the public, that they have entered into Partnerſhip, and taken the well-known Stables belonging to Mr. THOMAS TOWNSEND, ſituated in Green-ſtreet, where Horſes and Carriages for every purpoſe will be furniſhed at ſhort notice; particularly Coachees provided with careful and experienced drivers, for parties of pleaſure or travellers; and Saddle Horſes either for Ladies or Gentlemen; they will alſo furniſh diſpatch meſſengers for any direction. Their Stables being well calculated for the buſineſs, Horſes will be taken in to keep at reaſonable rates for long or ſhort periods; and as they are determined to attend well to every part of their buſineſs, they hope to merit the favours of the public.

JOHN G. EASTON,
WM. E. DRUMMOND.

THE Subſcriber from long and intimate knowledge of WM. E. DRUMMOND, and confidence in his Partner, recommends them as worthy the encouragement of the public.

THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, April 7, 1809.

BENJAMIN BEEMAN,

Informs the Public,

THAT he has taken the Hay Screwing Houſe, lately improved by Mr. *Eliſha Smith*, and that punctual attendance will be given to the buſineſs, and the ſmalleſt favors gratefully acknowledged

Newport, April 6, 1809.

State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of *Nathaniel Lyndon*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Mariner, are hereby notified to appear at the General Aſſembly, to be holden at Newport, on the firſt Wedneſday of May next, if they ſee fit, and ſhew cauſe if any they have, why the prayer of his petition, for the benefit of an Act made June 1756, for the relief of Inſolvent Debtors ſhould not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Newport, April 4th, 1809.

Ten Thouſand Dollars,

AND NO DEDUCTION!!!

BY AUTHORITY.

A LOTTERY,

FOR the purpoſe of compleating the METHODIST CHAPEL in Newport.

SCHEME.

12,000 Tickets at 5 Dollars each is 60,000 Dollars

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	Prize	10,000	is	10,000
		3000		3000
2	Prizes of	1000		3000
6		500		3000
59		100		5000
50		50		2500
100		20		2000
500		10		5000
3700		5		18,500
4411				62,000

Subject to no deduction.
Not two Blanks to a Prize.

The above Lottery will commence drawing, as ſoon as a ſufficient number of Tickets are ſold, and when completed, a liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed, and Ninety Days after which the higheſt prize will be paid; and thoſe prizes above One Hundred Dollars in Sixty days, and all others in Thirty Days.

Prizes not demanded in one year after the drawing, will be conſidered as generouſly given to the purpoſes of the Lottery.

JAMES PERRY,
JOSEPH BOSS, jun.
WILLIAM MOORE, jun.
BENJAMIN WIGHTMAN,
L. BEALL,
} *Managers.*

Newport, Rhode-Iſland, May 29, 1807.

TICKETS

in the above Lottery, are for ſale at this office.

Stephen Cahoone,

No. 118, Thames-Street.

HAS FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd
Beſt London White-Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting Venetian Red India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe Pruſſian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Lecharge White Vitriol.
Painter's Bruſhes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Bruſhes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varniſh.
Window-Glaſs and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſion of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c his diſtant cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of colours, for any work, at the ſhorteſt notice, with directions to uſe them.

Newport, June 10, 1807.

Stephen Cahoone,

Informs the Public,

THAT the PAINTING BUSINESS will in future be carried on *at the old Stand*, No. 2, Cahoone's Wharf, by

WEAVER & UNDERWOOD.

His friends may be aſſured that every attention will be paid to their commands, their work done faithfully and with diſpatch, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. He ſolicits the continuance of his former cuſtomers in their favour.

Newport, March 1, 1809.

Nathaniel Dearborn's CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

HAS lately been repleniſhed with many valuable and intereſting Works; the additions to this Library ſince the printing of the Catalogue, is about 800 volumes, of which a Catalogue will be ſhortly iſſued for the Patrons.

Mr. D. has for ſale at the preſent Subſcription price 1 ſett of Dr. Rees' Cyclopedia, as far as it is publiſhed. Alſo, a few ſetts Rollin's Ancient Hiſtory, and Blackſtone's Commentaries, both new editions.

A few ſetts of indelible writing Ink for Linen, which is far ſuperior to any other method of marking Linen, for economy, durability, and efficacy.—1 Dollar a ſett.

Mr. D. has propoſals opened for printing an elegant miniature edition of the following Poetical Works.—Cowper's Poems, Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, Young's Night Thoughts, Thompſon's Seaſons, Akenſide's Pleaſures of Imagination, Beattie's Minſtrel, Falconer's Shipwreck, Giſborne's Poems, Pleaſures of Hope, Pleaſures of Memory, Johnſon's Poems, Armſtrong's Art of Preſerving Health, Langhorne's Poems, Gray's Poems, Blair's Grave, Cotton's Viſion's, Gay's Fables, Collin's Poems, Lyttleton's Poems, Selections from Burns, Selected American Poems; to be compriſed in 14 pocket volumes, each volume to contain 250 pages, printed on a fine vellum paper, and iſſued to ſubſcribers monthly; at 75 cents a volume.—Specimen of the type, ſize and page, may be ſeen as above.—Alſo, Propoſals are yet kept open for Duliefs French and Engliſh Dictionary, 2 vols. at 5 Dollars.

THE BINDING

Of OLD BOOKS is continued to be done, faithfully, neatly, punctually and reaſonably.

Newport, Feb. 4, 1809.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors againſt the eſtate of *John C. Scott*, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, hereby give notice, that ſix months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of ſaid eſtate to bring in and prove their reſpective claims, and that we will attend at our reſpective dwellings for that purpoſe.

FRANCIS MALBONE
JOHN MEIN
WILLIAM ENNIS.
} *Com'rs*

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

THOMAS TOWNSEND *Admr.*

Newport, Dec. 12, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A BODY PEW in the Rev. Mr. EDDY's Meeting-Houſe.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Feb. 25, 1809.

Earl & Allſton,

At their Store, on Handy's Wharf, Newport,

HAVE received by late arrivals from Liverpool, an extenſive ſupply of Charts, braſs and wood Compaſſes, Teleſcopes, &c. rendering their aſſortment very complete; and have conſtantly on hand:—

Superfine Flour of the moſt approved brands.
Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron,
Stoves and Cambooſes,
Greene's Anchors.
} Various Sizes.
Linſeed and Lamp Oil.
Paints of different colours.
Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Roſin.
Bunting and ready-made Colours.
Sheathing Paper.
Spikes and Nails aſſorted.
Hooks and Thimbles.

Together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery neceſſary for the equipment of veſſels, which they offer for ſale on liberal terms.—Orders from diſtant cuſtomers ſhall meet with due attention.

Alſo, just received and for sale

Swede's Iron of the following ſizes, by the Ton or leſs:—1¼ and 2 inch flat; Inch, 7-8, 6-8, 7-8 ſquare; do. do. do. do. round Ditto.

Newport, Sept. 19, 1808.

Saunders Breeſe,

Has just received, and offers for Sale, on liberal terms,

FIVE Hundred Barrels beſt Superfine FLOUR.—Apply at No. 1, Handy's Wharf.

Newport, March 2, 1809.

THE Subſcriber has for Sale, at his Store on Wickham's Wharf, Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR, of the firſt quality, by the ſingle Barrel, or larger Quantity. THOMAS WICKHAM.

Newport, Jan. 20, 1809.

RHODE-ISLAND BRIDGE SHARES.

THOSE diſpoſed to ſell their Shares in the RHODE-ISLAND BRIDGE, may receive Caſh, by application to

JOSIAH C. SHAW,
No. 7, Waſhington-Square.

Newport, March 31, 1809.

TO BE LET,

When Poſſeſſion may be had

THE Large DWELLING HOUSE, lately occupied by Gen. READ, being on the lower part of Thames-Street, with the Coach-Houſe, Stable, and other premiſes thereto belonging.—For particulars, and terms, apply to

SAMUEL ELAM.

Dec. 12, 1808.

TO LET,

And poſſeſſion given the 10th of December.

THAT large and commodious Dwelling-Houſe, and half the Garden adjoining, in Thames-Street, anſwering for two families, lately occupied by *James Munroe*.—Apply to EDWARD EASTON.

Newport, Nov. 2, 1808.

TO LET,

THAT part of the HOUSE occupied by Mr. BENJAMIN CHACE, ſtanding on Waſhington and Marſh-ſtreets, and directly oppoſite Capt. *Thomas Dennis's*; under the direction of the Truſtees to the Long-Wharf and Public School.—Apply to

CONSTANT TABER,
Treaſurer to ſaid Truſtees.

Newport, March 31, 1809.

TO BE LET,

THE Houſe and Garden, ſituated in Broad-ſtreet, late belonging to Capt. *Chriſtopher Congdon.*—Alſo, a Farm in Middletown, conſiſting of about 50 Acres.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

GEORGE S. HAZARD.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE building LOT, ſituated on the upper part of Mary-ſtreet, next weſtward of the Eſtate of M. SEIXAS, Eſq.—For terms, apply to MARTHA BUCKMASTER.

Newport, March 31, 1809.

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

And immediate poſſeſſion given.

THAT pleaſantly ſituated HOUSE and Garden, at the upper end of Broad-ſtreet-ate the reſidence of *William Stall*, deceaſed.—*Alſo*, A two-ſtory Building, which has been occupied as a work ſhop; with the Garden adjoining, fronting on Broad-ſtreet.—*Alſo*, One other Garden Lot, adjoining the ſame. The whole will be Sold or Let together, for ſeparate. For terms, apply to the Subſcriber.

THOMAS D. STALL.

Newport, April 1, 1809.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers having had a Quantity of Boards ſtolen from their piles on Elam's Wharf, and from the circumſtance of Meſſrs. NOAH BARKER & SON having a pile alſo on the ſame wharf, which they purchaſed from us; from which they had frequently taken, as they had occaſion to uſe them, ſome evil-minded perſon, (probably the thief himſelf) has given currency to a report, that Mr. Barker and his Son, had clandeſtinely taken Boards belonging to us.—And as the report has been imputed to our ſuggeſtions, and become too general to be traced to its ſource, and has been relied on as a fact, by many who are not perfectly acquainted with their characters, and with ſuch, much to the injury of their reputation. In juſtice to them, this is therefore to certify, that we have not, nor ever had, the leaſt ſuſpicion of Mr. Barker or his Son, or whom we have the higheſt regard as honeſt and induſtrious citizens; nor have we ever made any ſuggeſtions, or given any hints, that would warrant any perſon in reporting a thing ſo injurious to their eſtabliſhed characters as men of integrity and worth.—We regret that ſo ill grounded a report ſhould have been ſo long in circulation, as this appears to have been, without coming to the knowledge of either Meſſrs. Barker's or ourſelves, that we might have met it by an earlier contradiction, or traced it to its origin.

JOHN CLARKE,
WILLIAM COZZENS.

Newport, March 31, 1809.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, for Building a Light-House, &c. on Point Judith, in the State of Rhode-Island, of the following materials, dimensions and description.

The Light-House to be of Wood. The form Octagon. The foundation of stone to be sunk three feet below the surface of the earth, or whatever greater depth may be sufficient to render the whole fabric perfectly secure, and to be carried up two feet above the surface of the earth. It is to be commenced of the diameter of twenty-one feet, where the wall is to be three feet thick. The foundation wall to be capped with hewn stone, of least eight inches wide, sloped to turn off the water.

The Octagon Pyramid of Wood, is to be good oak or white pine Timber, without sap, and to be twenty feet diameter at the commencement. The height of the Pyramid is to be thirty-five feet from the stone work to the floor of the Lantern, where the diameter is to be nine feet. The Frame to be covered with good inch seasoned white pine boards, feather edged, over which is to be laid a good coat of cedar or white pine, without sap, shingles, and to be painted with three coats of good paint, the two last of which to be white. There are to be a sufficient number of Windows, well glazed with strong glass, with shutters, and the proper fastenings. Stairs to lead from the lower floor to the Lantern, with suitable platforms between each, all with plank or double boards, and the stairs and platforms to be guarded by good hand railing — On the top of the wood work is to be framed a strong tier of Joists, bedded therein, twelve inches deep in the centre, and to be sloped to six inches at the eaves, to give a proper descent for the water. These Joists are to be covered with good two-inch seasoned white oak plank, extending one foot beyond the sides of the pyramid, so as to form a covering, under which is to be a facie board and cornice, the whole to be covered with good sheet copper.

A complete Iron Lantern, in the octagon form, is to rest thereon, with a complete sett of Lamps, to be suspended by good and sufficient iron chains, so hung as that the lamps may be raised or lowered at pleasure; and also a sufficient number of air pipes. The eight corner posts or stanchions of the Lantern are to be well secured to the posts of the Pyramid, and to be one and a half inch square. The Lantern to be secured by eight iron braces, of one inch diameter, at the least, passing through the platform near the eaves, and turned towards the head, so as to reach at the eaves the corner posts of the Lantern, to which the braces are to be secured. The Lantern is to be six feet ten inches diameter, and seven feet three inches high from the floor to the bottom of the dome or roof, and to have a dome or roof three feet six inches in height, and covered with sheet copper. The rafters of the Lantern, (which are to be of iron) are to be framed into an iron hoop, over which is to be a copper funnel, through which the smoke may pass into a copper Ventilator, in the form of a ball, sufficient to contain forty gallons, and large enough to secure the funnel against rain; this Ventilator to be turned by a large vane, so that the hole for venting the smoke may always be to leeward. The spaces between the posts to be occupied by the sashes, which are to be of iron, struck solid, and of sufficient strength as not to work with the wind; each sash to be glazed with strong glass ten by twelve inchrs of the first quality, and one of the sashes to be hung on hinges, for a convenient door, to go out on the platform, which is to be surrounded by iron ballustrades, each rail or rod to be three quarters of an inch square, inserted in the braces between the eight posts. The Lantern to be painted with three coats of good paint. Eight dormant Ventilators to be fixed in the roof, and a close stove to be placed in the Lantern. The entrance to the Lantern to be by a trap door, which is to be covered with sheet copper, as also the groves into which it shall shut.

An Eclipser is to be placed in the Lantern, to be constructed according to the directions which shall be given by the Collector of the Customs at Newport.

The Entrance to the Light-House to be well secured by a strong pannel door, hung on iron hinges, lock and latch complete. The building to be furnished with two complete Electrical conductors or rods with points.

ALSO, A frame Dwelling-House, one story of seven feet stud, seventeen feet front, by twenty-six feet from front to rear, with a cellar under it, well stoned, six feet deep, ten feet wide and fifteen feet long in the clear, to be pointed with lime mortar. The House to be divided into three rooms, a parlour, kitchen and bed room; twelve feet from the front, a line is to run through the house, which forms the parlour, and the remainder of the House, the kitchen and bed room. Between the front door and chimney, stairs are to be made, leading down cellar and into the chamber. The walls of the House are to be boarded with good inch pine boards, feather edged, and on these are to be laid a good coat of cedar, or pine, without sap, shingles. The roof to be single pitch, boards to be jointed and halved, and well seasoned, and to be covered with like good shingles as the walls. There is to be a good chimney, with two fire places and an oven, and iron mantletrees. Also, two outside doors, and such inside doors as are necessary to keep the rooms distinct, and to pass up chamber and down cellar; these to be hung on iron hinges, with thumb latches, and the outside door to have good locks. A sufficient number of windows, each with 24 panes of 6 by 8 glass, with shutters and fastenings. The inside walls and ceilings to be lathed and plaistered, with good lime mortar, and all the floors to be doubled above and below, and nailed through. The House to be well painted, with a double coat on the outside, the roof as well as the walls.

A well to be sunk, and walled with stone or brick, at a convenient distance, and furnished with the necessary apparatus for drawing water.

An Oil Vault to be built of stone, twelve by eighteen feet in the clear, six feet high, and two feet thick, franking each way from the door to support the bank, and covered with a cement of earth and sand, and over it a roof covered with shingles; to have a floor of flat stone or brick, a stone rabbit to the door, and steps to go down into the vault, of which as much to be under the surface as the situation will admit. The Vault to be furnished with five strong white pine, without sap, Cisterns, with covers, capable of containing two hundred gallons of Oil each, and well painted inside and out; these Cisterns to be set on blocks, and receivers placed under them, to preserve the Oil in case of leakage. The entrance to the Vault to be well secured by a sufficient door, hung with hinges, and a strong lock and painted.

The Contractor is to find all the materials, labour, workmanship, and every other object of cost and expense, and to execute the before described work in a good and workmanlike manner by a time to be agreed upon. Bond and security for the faithful performance of the work, will be required. Convenient payments or advances will be made.

Persons disposed to contract, will be pleased to forward their terms to WILLIAM ELLERY, Esq. Collector of the Customs at Newport, on or before the 15th day of May next, who will immediately thereafter transmit them to the Treasury Department, whence notice will be given of the accepted offer.

Treasury Department, March 28, 1809.

LIFE OF SOUTHACK.

JUST published at Boston, and for sale at L. ROUSMANIERE's Book-Store, The Life of John Southack, Written by himself, containing an account of the sinking of the Brigantine Hannah, for which the Author suffered in 1803; and an account of all the other vessels insured at the different places which were to have been sunk.—To which is added, a History of the State Prison in Charlestown, (Mass.); with Observations on this excellent Institution.—Price 50 Cents.

Newport, April 8, 1809.

Newport Insurance Company.

THE Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified, That their Annual Meeting will be holden at their Office, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing Thirteen Directors for the year ensuing, agreeably to Charter; and for transacting such other business as may be laid before them.

FRANCIS MALBONE, *Acting Director.*

Newport, April 8, 1809.

Rhode-Island District, ss.

IN Compliance with an Order from the Hon. DAVID LEONARD BARNES, Judge of the District Court for the Rhode-Island District:—

NOTICE is hereby given, That there will be exposed for Sale, on THURSDAY. the twenty-seventh day of April instant, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the House of *William Pearce*, Innholder in North-Kingstown, the Schooner NEPTUNE, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lies in the harbour of Wickford, in said North-Kingstown, said Schooner having been decreed forfeit at a Special District Court, holden at Providence on this 4th day of April, 1809.

WILLIAM PECK, *Marshal.*

Providence, April 4, 1809.

PUBLIC HEALTH BATHING HOUSE.

FOR the accommodation of those Ladies and Gentlemen, who wish to partake of the luxury of the Bath, the BATHING HOUSE will be opened for the approaching season, (commencing this Day) every Day from Sunrise until 9 o'clock in the Evening, Sundays excepted, when it will be closed at 10 o'clock in the morning.—Tickets may be had at the Medicine Store of SAMUEL W. VINSON, and of the Proprietor.—Ladies will please to pass in at the Door No. 72 Thames-Street. Gentlemen will enter at the east door of the Bathing House, Pelham-street. Subscribers will be furnished with Tickets on account of their Shares, as heretofore.

Newport, April 6, 1809.

SAMUEL PLACE,

Respectfully informs the public,

THAT he has provided himself with two COACHEES, and has taken into co-partnership Mr. *Benjamin Beeman*, who is an experienced steady driver, and will be ready at all times to accommodate the public on the most reasonable terms. He returns his grateful acknowledgements for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and assures those who may employ him that the strictest attention will be paid to his business.

N. B. He has taken a Stable in Spring-street, directly back of the Rev. Mr. Eddy's Meeting-House, where the greatest attention will be paid to those who may favor him with Horses to keep, either transient or the season. Saddle Horses, Horses and Chairs to Let.

Newport, April 6, 1809.

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the public, that they have entered into Partnership, and taken the well-known Stables belonging to Mr. THOMAS TOWNSEND, situated in Green-street, where Horses and Carriages for every purpose will be furnished at short notice; particularly Coachees provided with careful and experienced drivers, for parties of pleasure or travellers; and Saddle Horses either for Ladies or Gentlemen; they will also furnish dispatch messengers for any direction. Their Stables being well calculated for the business, Horses will be taken in to keep at reasonable rates for long or short periods; and as they are determined to attend well to every part of their business, they hope to merit the favours of the public.

JOHN G. EASTON,
WM. E. DRUMMOND.

THE Subscriber from long and intimate knowledge of WM. E. DRUMMOND, and confidence in his Partner, recommends them as worthy the encouragement of the public.

THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, April 7, 1809.

BENJAMIN BEEMAN,

Informs the Public,

THAT he has taken the Hay Screwing House, lately improved by Mr. *Elisha Smith*, and that punctual attendance will be given to the business, and the smallest favors gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, April 6, 1809.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of *Nathaniel Lyndon*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Mariner, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly, to be holden at Newport, on the first Wednesday of May next, if they see fit, and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of his petition, for the benefit of an Act made June 1756, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Newport, April 4th, 1809.

Ten Thousand Dollars,

AND NO DEDUCTION!!!

BY AUTHORITY.

A LOTTERY,

FOR the purpose of compleating the METHODIST CHAPEL in Newport.

SCHEME.

12,000 Tickets at 5 Dollars each is 60,000 Dollars

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	Prize	10,000	is	10,000
		3000		3000
2	Prizes of	1000		3000
6		500		3000
50		100		5000
50		50		2500
100		20		2000
500		10		5000
3700		5		18,500
4411				52,000

Subject to no deduction.

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

The above Lottery will commence drawing, as soon as a sufficient number of Tickets are sold, and when compleated, a list of the fortunate numbers will be published, and Ninety Days after which the highest prize will be paid; and those prizes above One Hundred Dollars in Sixty days, and all others in Thirty Days.

Prizes not demanded in one year after the drawing, will be considered as generously given to the purposes of the Lottery.

JAMES PERRY,
JOSEPH BOSS, jun.
WILLIAM MOORE, jun.
BENJAMIN WIGHTMAN,
L. BEALL. } *Managers.*

Newport, Rhode-Island, May 29, 1807.

TICKETS

in the above Lottery, are for sale at this office.

Stephen Cahoone,

No. 118, Thames-Street.

HAS FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd
Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting Venetian Red India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Letharge White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry properly prepared.

By sending the Dimension of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. his distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of colours, for any work, at the shortest notice, with directions to use them.

Newport, June 10, 1807.

Stephen Cahoone,

Informs the Public,

THAT the PAINTING BUSINESS will in future be carried on *at the old Stand*, No. 2, Cahoone's Wharf, by

WEAVER & UNDERWOOD.

His friends may be assured that every attention will be paid to their commands, their work done faithfully and with dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms. He solicits the continuance of his former customers in their favour.

Newport, March 1, 1809.

Nathaniel Dearborn's CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

HAS lately been replenished with many valuable and interesting Works; the additions to this Library since the printing of the Catalogue, is about 800 volumes, of which a Catalogue will be shortly issued for the Patrons.

Mr. D. has for sale at the present Subscription price 1 sett of Dr. Rees' Cyclopedia, as far as it is published. Also, a few setts Rollin's Ancient History, and Blackstone's Commentaries, both new editions.

A few setts of indelible writing Ink for Linen, which is far superior to any other method of marking Linen, for economy, durability, and efficacy.—1 Dollar a sett.

Mr. D. has proposals opened for printing an elegant miniature edition of the following Poetical Works.—Cowper's Poems, Milton's Paradise Lost, Young's Night Thoughts, Thompson's Seasons, Akenside's Pleasures of Imagination, Beattie's Minstrel, Falconer's Shipwreck, Gisborne's Poems, Pleasures of Hope, Pleasures of Memory, Johnson's Poems, Armstrong's Art of Preserving Health, Langhorne's Poems, Gray's Poems, Blair's Grave, Cotton's Vision's, Gay's Fables, Collin's Poems, Lyttleton's Poems, Selections from Burns, Selected American Poems; to be comprised in 14 pocket volumes, each volume to contain 250 pages, printed on a fine vellum paper, and issued to subscribers monthly; at 75 cents a volume.—Specimen of the type, size and page, may be seen as above.—Also, Proposals are yet kept open for Dusief's French and English Dictionary, 2 vols. at 5 Dollars.

THE BINDING

Of OLD BOOKS is continued to be done, faithfully, neatly, punctually and reasonably.

Newport, Feb. 4, 1809.

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of *John C. Scott*, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose.

FRANCIS MALBONE
JOHN MEIN
WILLIAM ENNIS. } *Com'rs*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

THOMAS TOWNSEND *Admr.*

Newport, Dec. 12, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A BODY PEW in the Rev. Mr. EDDY's Meeting-House.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Feb. 25, 1809.

Earl & Allston,

At their Store, on Handy's Wharf, Newport,

HAVE received by late arrivals from Liverpool, an extensive supply of Charts, brass and wood Compasses, Telescopes, &c. rendering their assortment very complete; and have constantly on hand:—

Superfine Flour of the most approved brands.
Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, } Various Sizes.
Stoves and Cambooses, }
Greene's Anchors. }
Linseed and Lamp Oil.
Paints of different colours.
Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin.
Bunting and ready-made Colours.
Sheathing Paper.
Spikes and Nails assorted.
Hooks and Thimbles.

Together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels, which they offer for sale on liberal terms.—Orders from distant customers shall meet with due attention.

Also, just received and for sale

Swede's Iron of the following sizes, by the Ton or less:—1¼ and 2 inch flat; Inch, 7-8, 6-8, 7-8 square; do. do. do. do. round Ditto.

Newport, Sept. 19, 1808.

Saunders Breese,

Has just received, and offers for Sale, on liberal terms,

FIVE Hundred Barrels best Superfine FLOUR.—Apply at No. 1, Handy's Wharf.

Newport, March 2, 1809.

THE Subscriber has for Sale, at his Store on Wickham's Wharf, Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR, of the first quality, by the single Barrel, or larger Quantity. THOMAS WICKHAM.

Newport, Jan. 20, 1809.

RHODE-ISLAND BRIDGE SHARES.

THOSE disposed to sell their Shares in the RHODE-ISLAND BRIDGE, may receive Cash, by application to

JOSIAH C. SHAW,
No. 7, Washington-Square.

Newport, March 31, 1809.

TO BE LET,

When Possession may be had

THE Large DWELLING HOUSE, lately occupied by Gen. READ, being on the lower part of Thames-Street, with the Coach-House, Stable, and other premises thereto belonging.——For particulars, and terms, apply to

SAMUEL ELAM.

Dec. 12, 1808.

TO LET,

And possession given the 10th of December.

THAT large and commodious Dwelling-House, and half the Garden adjoining, in Thames-Street, answering for two families, lately occupied by *James Munroe*.—Apply to EDWARD EASTON.

Newport, Nov. 2, 1808.

TO LET,

THAT part of the HOUSE occupied by Mr. BENJAMIN CHACE, standing on Washington and Marsh-streets, and directly opposite Capt. *Thomas Dennis's*; under the direction of the Trustees to the Long-Wharf and Public School.—Apply to

CONSTANT TABER,
Treasurer to said Trustees.

Newport, March 31, 1809.

TO BE LET,

THE House and Garden, situated in Broad-street, late belonging to Capt. *Christopher Congdon*.—Also, a Farm in Middletown, consisting of about 50 Acres.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

GEORGE S. HAZARD.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE building LOT, situated on the upper part of Mary-street, next westward of the Estate of M. SEIXAS, Esq.—For terms, apply to MARTHA BUCKMASTER.

Newport, March 31, 1809.

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE and Garden, at the upper end of Broad-street-ate the residence of *William Stall*, deceased.—*Also*, A two-story Building, which has been occupied as a work shop; with the Garden adjoining, fronting on Broad-street.—*Also*, One other Garden Lot, adjoining the same. The whole will be Sold or Let together, or separate. For terms, apply to the Subscriber.

THOMAS D: STALL.

Newport, April 1, 1809.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having had a Quantity of Boards stolen from their piles on Elam's Wharf, and from the circumstance of Messrs. NOAH BARKER & SON having a pile also on the same wharf, which they purchased from us; from which they had frequently taken, as they had occasion to use them, some evil-minded person, (probably the thief himself) has given currency to a report, that Mr. Barker and his Son, had clandestinely taken Boards belonging to us.—And as the report has been imputed to our suggestions, and become too general to be traced to its source; and has been relied on as a fact, by many who are not perfectly acquainted with their characters, and with such, much to the injury of their reputation. In justice to them, this is therefore to certify, that we have not, nor ever had, the least suspicion of Mr. Barker or his Son, or whom we have the highest regard as honest and industrious citizens; nor have we ever made any suggestions, or given any hints, that would warrant any person in reporting a thing so injurious to their established characters as men o integrity and worth.—We regret that so ill grounded a report should have been so long in circulation, as this appears to have been, without coming to the knowledge of either Messrs. Barker's or ourselves, that we might have met it by an earlier contradiction, or traced it to its origin.

JOHN CLARKE,
WILLIAM COZZENS.

Newport, March 31, 1809.